



134

## TIANJIN SPECIAL

- Tianjin Sparkles at Night
- Tianjin People with Tianjin Flavour
- Western Architecture Abundant in Tianjin
- Huo Yuanjia and His Fists of Fury
- The Tianjin Opera Museum



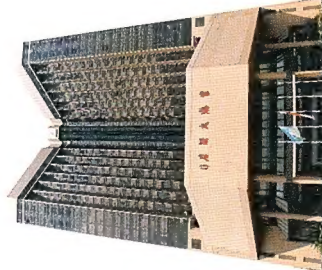
# Forum Hotel Shenzhen

## Business, Conventions and Conferences your first step into Shenzhen People's Republic of China

Yes! Your first choice of hotels would be FORUM, as you cross the border between Hong Kong and China. Everything a business traveller or leisure tourists would look for, a magnificent building towering across the border overlooking the Shenzhen river. With easy access to the very heart of Shenzhen's major business and financial centre.

From its softly-hued lobby and elegant Atrium to the 538 graciously appointed guest rooms, the Forum Hotel Shenzhen offers the perfect venue for every

occasion, from small meetings to big conferences or from a small private dining to a big banquet parties and conventions. With its eight dining facilities, ten meeting rooms and a divisible ballroom that can accommodate up to 900 guests for cocktail receptions, back up by a business centre that provides a complete and comprehensive secretarial, translation and communication services.



FORUM Hotel Shenzhen, the only international chain-managed hotel in Shenzhen, is your first step to doing business in Shenzhen.



A division of Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation

67 Heping Road, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province,  
People's Republic of China.

Tel: 86 (755) 236 333 Fax: 86 (755) 201 700





# WELCOME TO THE PARKVIEW TANTAN HOTEL

Whether in Beijing for business or pleasure, there are many good reasons for choosing the Parkview Tiantan Hotel. From our superb location just east of the magnificent Temple of Heaven, you can enjoy charming views of Beijing's imperial sights whilst relaxing in comfort and style. With our extensive facilities and unique Oriental hospitality, a world of Eastern charm is waiting for you at the Parkview Tiantan Hotel.



天壇飯店

PARKVIEW TANTAN HOTEL

1 Tiuguan Road, Chongwen District, Beijing, China Tel: 7012277  
Post code: 100061 Fax: 7016833  
Telex: 221034 TTH CN



## NEW PRODUCTS FROM SHANGHAI



**Shenfu (SF) chocolates, assorted flavours available, including coffee, loving heart, and a special children's selection.**

Made with pure, unadulterated, quality ingredients to taste delicious. A new style wrapped in bright colours. Please place your orders. All enquiries are welcome.



**SHANGHAI FOODSTUFFS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**  
26 ZHONG SHAN ROAD E.1, SHANGHAI, CHINA TEL: 3216233 FAX: 021-3291730  
CABLE: "FOODSTUFFS" SHANGHAI TFLEX: 33070 FOODS CN



The Lakeside Hotel is only 20 minutes from the Fuzhou Airport, fronting the scenic West Lake, a new choice of destination with a haven of tranquility, yet the city centre is only a few minutes from the hotel.

The 22-storey hotel has 436 spacious and tastefully decorated guest rooms including the deluxe designed Penthouse and Dynasty suites. All rooms with the picturesque view of the West Lake or the entire city of Fuzhou, complete with every modern facilities.



### FUZHOU LAKESIDE HOTEL

Address: No.1, Hu Bin Road, Fuzhou, China. Telephone: 539888  
Cable: 7374 Fax: 536585, 539752 Telex: 92265 FLH BC CN



DONG FANG HOTEL is an five-star hotel in Guangzhou. It comprises 1,300 well furnished luxurious guest rooms in Western and Chinese style. There are 45 restaurants offering variety delicious of Cantonese, Shanghai, Chaozhou and Sichuanese foods, it also has the finest choice of Western and Asian foods, bars, coffee shops and lounges as well.

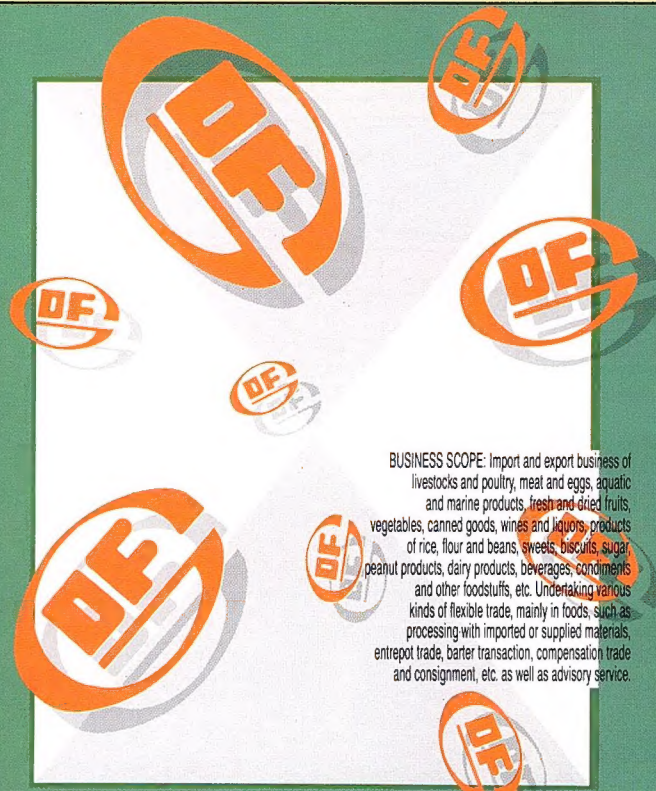
"Dong Fang" has the full services and provides the guests a business centre, an international convention centre, a recreational centre and a beauty salon, while adding a well selected choice of shopping arcade, local tour and transportation services to make your stay much convenience. Guests may enjoy relaxing and funny time in our Dong Fang Amusement Park which has an area of 240,000 square-metres lying in the northwest of the city.

120 Liu Hua Road, Guangzhou, China  
Phone: 669900 Telex: 44439 GZDFH CN Fax: 662775  
Cable: 4221 GUANGZHOU Post Code: 510016



**東方賓館**  
DONG FANG HOTEL

## DONG FANG HOTEL CLASSICAL GARDEN NATIONAL STYLE



**BUSINESS SCOPE:** Import and export business of livestock and poultry, meat and eggs, aquatic and marine products, fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, canned goods, wines and liquors, products of rice, flour and beans, sweets, biscuits, sugar, peanut products, dairy products, beverages, condiments and other foodstuffs, etc. Undertaking various kinds of flexible trade, mainly in foods, such as processing with imported or supplied materials, entrepot trade, barter transaction, compensation trade and consignment, etc. as well as advisory service.

### GUANGDONG FOODSTUFFS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

No. 59, Yanjiang Road West, Guangzhou, China  
P.O. Box: 69 Cable: FOODCO GUANGZHOU  
Telex: 44381 KFDCC CN Fax: 862716



## TEMPLE OF HEAVEN BRAND ESSENTIAL BALM & POLAR BEAR ESSENTIAL EMBROCATION



For more information on them write to:  
SHANGHAI MEDICINES & HEALTH PRODUCTS  
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION  
Address: 27 Zhongshan Road  
(E. 1), Shanghai, China  
Tel: 3290161 Fax: 021-3291609  
Cable Address: "MEHECOS" Shanghai  
Telex: 33556 MHIEC CN

## FIBRE & FIBRE PRODUCTS

Anhui, one of the main jute producers in China, is rich in jute, knafe, ramie, hemp and kwei hemp.

Excellent quality, exquisite manufacture, Anhui exports all kinds of jute products except raw jute, such as gunny bags, jute yarn, hemp twines, jute rope, ramie top and noils.



## ANHUI NATIVE PRODUCE I/E CORP.

ADD: IMPORT-EXPORT BLDG., JIN ZHAI ROAD, HEFEI, P.R. CHINA  
TEL: 335580 334103 CBL: ANHUITC HEFEI FAX: 0551-332192  
TLX: 90039 90036 90201 90200 90013 AHCT CN



Being one of the biggest toy I/E Corporations in China, we have advanced technology and equipment, plus lots of experience in management and the ability to design our own products.

Our best-selling lines include: metal and plastic flexible toys (friction-type and clock-work toys, battery-operated toys, radio-control, voice-control and light-control electronic toys), plush toys, dolls, wooden toys, musical toys, inflatable toys, children's vehicles, toy cores and motors, etc.

We welcome the opportunity to trade with businessmen from all over the world and to engage in processing of supplied materials, manufacturing according to given designs or samples, joint ventures, cooperative production, etc.



Shanghai Toys  
Import and Export  
Corporation

165 Pu An Road, Shanghai, China  
Cable: "CHINATOYS" Shanghai  
Tlx: 33037 CN Tel: 3262640  
Fax: 3260349 3203353  
Postal Code: 200021



## BEST FRIEND OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

**BMEC** has seven export departments. The main business scope is: machine tools and tools, general machinery, engineering machinery, electric motors, electric apparatus and materials, instruments and meters, agricultural machinery, automobile parts and accessories, complete set of plants, etc.

In addition to the general export business, **BMEC** adopts various flexible trade forms, such as manufacturing according to the customer's designs, samples or assigned trade marks, processing supplied materials, compensation trade, submission of tenders, contracting for projects and technical export.

Being one of the four corporations appointed by Beijing Municipality, **BMEC** has the right to import technology. Her Import Department is entrusted by enterprises from not only Beijing area, but also other cities and provinces to undertake technology importation, co-production, joint venture and importation of mechanical, electrical and instrumental products, parts and materials.

**BMEC** has established branches, representatives and after-sales service centres in USA, Germany, Belgium and Thailand, and branches or joint-management companies in Shenzhen Special Economic Region and other cities and provinces in China.

**BMEC** makes it a point to honour her contracts with high quality, prompt delivery, reasonable prices and good services.

Wishing to be the best friend of machinery and equipment importers and exporters, **BMEC** welcomes businessmen and industrialists all over the world to set up and develop trade relations with her.



## BEIJING MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

Address: A1, Xi Hai Dong Yan, De Sheng Men Nei Street, Beijing, China  
Cable Add: "EQUI BRANCH" Beijing Telex: 22231 CMEC B CN  
Tel: 401 4994 401 6329 Fax: 00861-401 2355 Post Code: 100035





# "COCKATOO" BRAND

Wollen Piece Goods

A first class product,

Made garments, costly, natural and unrestrained.

The corporation deals in the import & export business of textiles and various ready made textile goods



## SHANGHAI TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

Address: 27, Zhongshan Road E. 1, Shanghai 200002 China

Fax Nos. 0086-21-3218467 0086-21-3291267

Telex Nos. 33055 SHTEX CN 30244 DPTX CN 30245 AAATX CN

Phone: 3218400 Cable: TEXTILE SHANGHAI

## SHANGHAI NEW UNION TEXTILES IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION



1341 Yu Yuan Road, Shanghai, China

Tel: 2511532 (6 lines)

Fax: 86-21-2510701, 2526610

Tlx: 33370 NUTEX CN

Cable: "NUTEX" SHANGHAI



## GUANGDONG METALS & MINERALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

774 DONGFENG ROAD (EAST),

GUANGZHOU, CHINA

CABLE: "MINMETALS" GUANGZHOU

TELEX: 44377 WUJIN CN

FAX: (86) 20-752205 POST CODE: 510087

**E**stablished in early 1953, our corporation is specialized in the import and export of ferro-metal products, hardware, nonmetallic building materials and their products, minerals and nonferrous metals. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, our corporation has established extensive business relations and friendship with over 100 countries and regions.

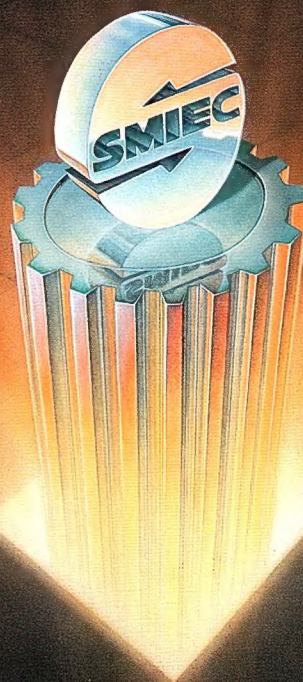
Our main products include nonmetallic minerals, non-ferrous metals, hardware and metal products, fasteners, building materials and stone products.

We sincerely hope to further develop our business ties with the world. Importers and exporters are welcome to talk business in various ways with our corporation. Also welcome are orders for processing with supplied designs and samples.

Quality services are our priority!

**GUANGDONG METALS & MINERALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

## EVERYTHING WE HAVE IS YOURS



Imports and exports of machinery, electronics, instruments, ships, cars, plants, tools and advanced technology.

Production based on buyers' drawings or samples, processing with buyers' materials, assembling with buyers' parts and compensation trade acceptable.



## SHANGHAI MACHINERY IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

27 Zhongshan Road E. 1,  
Shanghai, China

ZIP: 200002 Tel: 3215066

Cable: SMIEC or MACHIMPEX SHANGHAI

Telex: 33066 SHCMC CN

Fax: 0086 21-3290603





**CONGRATULATIONS** on the  
40th  
anniversary of China National  
Textiles Import & Export Corp.

**China National Textiles  
Import & Export Corporation**  
82, Dong An Men Street, Beijing, China  
Tel: 5124505 Telex: 22280 CNTEX CN  
Cable: CHINATEX BEIJING  
Fax: (086) 01-5124505 Post code: 100747

GUANGDONG  
**BASTIN**  
BRAND SILK GARMENTS



**China National Silk Imp. & Exp. Corp., Guangdong Branch**  
198, Dong Feng Road (West), Guangzhou, China Tel: 337448  
Fax: 332995 Cable: 'SILK' Guangzhou Telex: 44531 CSCGD CN

ONCE  
YOU  
OWN  
IT,



**SHANGHAI SILK IMP. & EXP. CORP.**  
17, Zhong Shan Road E. 1,  
Shanghai, China.  
Cable: CHISICORP SHANGHAI  
Tel: 3215770  
Telex: 33059 CTSSB CN  
Fax: 3291757

For the past forty years, the Shanghai Silk Import & Export Corporation has been undergoing increasingly rapid development. This is because we have always placed great emphasis on the quality of both our products and services. We are certain that you, like so many others, will become a satisfied customer. Let us meet your needs in silk.

YOU WILL SETTLE FOR NOTHING ELSE



Throw your fig-leaf away!  
It's no longer indispensable


**Scope of Business:**

1. Sundry knitted inner and outer wear as well as garments made of cotton, linen, synthetic and blended fibres.
2. Sundry woollen inner and outer wear made of animal hairs such as wool, cashmere, rabbit hair, synthetic and blended fibres.
3. Sundry gloves, socks and scarves made of cotton, wool and synthetic fibres.
4. Import and export of all kinds of knitted yarns, woollen yarns and knitted fabrics.



**SHANGHAI KNITWEAR IMP. & EXP. CORPORATION**  
1040 NORTH SUZHOU ROAD,  
SHANGHAI, CHINA  
TEL 3251000 FAX 3245618  
CABLE: 'KNITWEAR' SHANGHAI  
TELEX: 33319 KNITS CN





# Seagull

Your Best Choice of Film



SHANGHAI LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS  
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

209 Yuanmingyuan Road, Shanghai, China  
Cable: "INDUSTRY" Shanghai Telex: 33054 INDUS CN  
Fax: 86-21-3290632



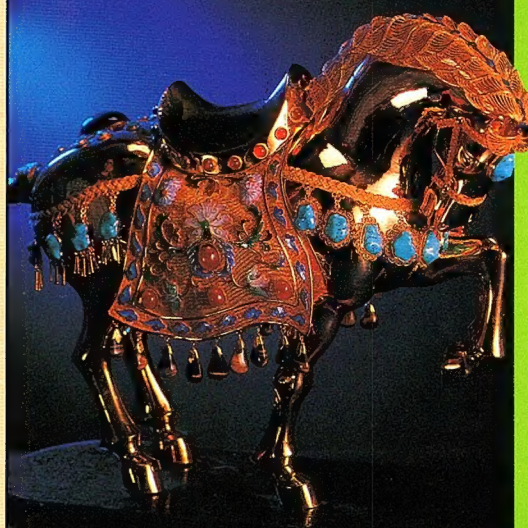
## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS:

- **Ceramics for daily use:**  
Include cups and saucers, tea sets, coffee sets, dinner sets, pots, bowls, plates, oval platters, mugs, tureens, spoons
- **Art pottery and porcelain:**  
Include figures, birds and animals, flower pots, flower receptacles, vases, garden sets, lamp stands
- **Garden building and industrial porcelain material:**  
Include Chinese glazed tiles, glazed colour tiles (for decorating wall and floor) etc.
- **Toilet ceramics fuel and clay powder and pottery**  
Your own designs are welcome. For further details please contact us immediately.

## GUANGDONG CERAMICS COMPANY

Add: No 268 Huanshi Road (C), Guangzhou, China  
Cable: "CERAMICO" Guangzhou Tlx: 44269 GDCCO CN  
Tel: 349011 (Switchboard) Fax: (020) 336189

## China National Arts & Crafts Imp. & Exp. Corp.

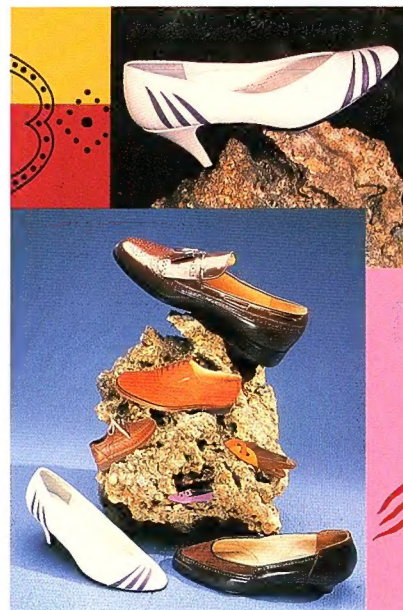


The corporation is a holding nature unit. There are 7 direct subsidiaries. 17 branches and 28 regional offices cover the country over. 13 subsidiaries spread over the major business countries or districts as well. Export drawnwork, apparel, ceramics, jewelry various carvings, cloisonne, traditional stationery, paintings, imitation antiques, shoes, headgear, gloves, umbrellas, fans, wigs, handbags, luggages, furniture gifts, toys, ornaments, artificial flowers, handicrafts and plaited articles with straw, willow, rattan, bamboo, etc. Import equipments or materials when its production needs. Undertake all customary international trade. CNART is always ready to be at your service.

## THE SWIFT-FOOTED ARRIVE FIRST SHANGHAI LEATHER SHOES — YOUR GREAT HELPERS

### BUSINESS STRUCTURE

GLOVE DEPT.  
HAT DEPT.  
FURNITURE DEPT.  
SHOES DEPT.  
JEWELLERY DEPT.  
CARPET DEPT.  
TOY DEPT.  
GIFT DEPT.  
PEARL &  
DIAMOND DEPT.



GARMENTS &  
TEXTILES DEPT.  
COMPREHENSIVE  
BUSINESS DEPT.  
FASHION  
ACCESSORIES DEPT.  
ARTISTIC  
HANDICRAFTS DEPT.  
STRAW, BAMBOO,  
RATTAN, WILLOW  
PLAITED PRODUCTS  
DEPT.



SHANGHAI ARTS & CRAFTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

16, Zhong Shan Dong Yi Lu, Shanghai, China Tel: 3212100 Fax: 021-3291871  
Cable: "ARTSCRAFTS" Shanghai Telex: 33053 ARTEX CN Zip code: 200002



China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation  
2/F., Southwest sub Jing Xun Bldg., 2A Dong San Huan Bei Lu, Beijing, China  
Telex: 210641 CNART CN Tel: 4663366 Fax: 01-4661821 Post Code: 100027





## POLYESTER/COTTON BLENDED FABRICS FROM A QUALITY SUPPLIER



Many of our products have won National Medals. We have achieved such good results because we use top-grade materials and have advanced and extensive production capability.

We have an extensive range of fabrics in cotton, T/C, synthetic fibres and blends, finished in combed, semi-combed, bleached, dyed, printed, or yarn-dyed.

Among these are shirting, poplin, oxford, canvas, khaki, drill, corduroy, etc.

Your designs are most welcome. Contact us today!



### CHINA JIANGSU TEXTILES I/E (GROUP) CORP.

29 Beijing Road (East), Nanjing, China Tel: 714726 Fax: 711475  
Telex: 34117 TXTNJ CN 34197 TXTNJ CN Cable: CHINATEX NANJING



The Shanghai Handkerchiefs Import & Export Corporation is a sole specialized enterprise dealing with the export of handkerchiefs. Our products are famous for their exquisite workmanship and packaging, wide range of varieties and specifications. We handle more than 80% of China's total exports in this field, and our products sell well in over ninety countries and regions throughout the world.

We also export all kinds of bandannas, scarves, shawls, mufflers, neckties, towels, socks and stockings, gloves, hats, knitwear, woven garments and textile fabrics.

We import primary materials, secondary materials and production equipment, and we handle processing with imported and supplied materials, compensation trade and export of labour.



### SHANGHAI HANDKERCHIEFS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

Add: 80 Shaanxi Road North, Shanghai, China  
Tel: 2581026, 2533638 Postal Code: 200041  
Cable: HANCHIEF SHANGHAI  
Telex: 33109 HANEX CN  
Fax: 0086-21-2536690



## 廣東糧油

GUANGDONG  
CEREALS & OILS



廣東省糧油進出口公司

### GUANGDONG CEREALS & OILS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP

廣州市僑光路2號三樓 2 Qiaoguang Road, Guangzhou, China.  
電傳: 44389 CEOIL CN CABLE ADDRESS: "CNCOFC" GUANGZHOU  
電報掛號: "CNCOFC" 廣州 電話: 341401 傳真: 020-341345  
TELEX: 44389 CEOIL CN TEL: 341401 FAX: 020-341345



### GUANGDONG ARTS & CRAFTS IMP. & EXP. CORP. (GROUP)

2 Qiao Guang Road, Guangzhou, China Tel: 334420  
Cable: ARTICANTON/1772 Telex: 44379 KCACB CN  
Fax: 343614  
Contact: Advertising Section



High Quality

Good Service

Rich Experience

Prompt Shipment

Reasonable Price

#### Main Business Scope:

Import and export business of straw, rattan, fern, bamboo and sisal plaited products; jewelry and ornaments; Christmas and festival gifts, artificial flowers; variety of toys, shoes and furniture; lamp-lighting and brass products; umbrellas, ivory and jade carvings; imitative antique porcelain; paper for painting, ink paste used for seals, ink sticks, writing brushes, lacquerware, etc., as well as import of technique, facilities, raw and packing materials for manufacturing special arts and crafts, and the export of such products.



# EDITORIAL

## Tianjin: A Past and Present Communications Hub

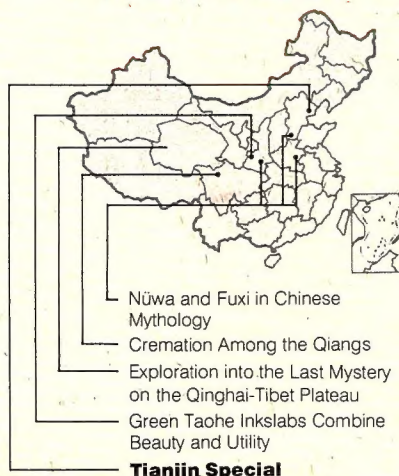
Tianjin is the third largest metropolis in China, and, in fact, is the largest industrial city of northern China. It is only appropriate, therefore, that CHINA TOURISM designates this particular issue as its Tianjin Special, focusing on this bustling entrepot and industrial giant.

As you read on, you will realize that beneath the modern facade, Tianjin offers a variety of historical sites of interest. Apart from modern parks and ancient temples and pavilions, Tianjin has a number of tastefully styled Western houses which can trace their architectural heritage to many European countries. You will glean a glimpse of Dule Temple and Panshan Mountain's panoramic landscapes in the city's northern suburbs, a discovery which Qianlong, a Qing Dynasty emperor, made too late to save the millions of taels he had already spent gallivanting about in southern China. As no trip to northern China would be considered complete without a visit to the Great Wall, we will also take you to a section of it at Huangya Pass as well.

More than this, we will introduce you to the people of Tianjin, their likes and dislikes, as well as some of their customs and traditions. We will bring to you a sampling of their better known culinary delights, and bring you to some of their preferred dining places. Last, but not least, we will introduce you to Huo Yuanjia, a Tianjin martial arts master from a hardscrabble background who provided the actor Bruce Lee with perhaps his best known role.

As Emperor Yongle, who gave Tianjin its present name, did some six centuries ago, we invite you to ford the Haihe River with us and observe Tianjin on the following pages.

**Front Cover:** To celebrate the Lunar New Year, Tianjin's little girls wear phoenix-patterned red velvet flowers (by Cai Chengzhong).



# CONTENTS

No.134 August 1991

## SPECIAL FEATURES

- 10 A Ford in Tianjin's Past** An introduction to Tianjin and a brief summary of its history are included here.
- 12 Tianjin Sparkles at Night** Tianjin shows a different side after dark as this article shows.
- 16 Tianjin People with Tianjin Flavour** Here we provide a glimpse of the peoples' lives and customs.
- 24 Western Architecture Abundant in Tianjin** The Previous foreign presence in Tianjin is revealed by a great variety of foreign architecture.
- 32 Huo Yuanjia and His Fists of Fury** A native martial arts master who was the inspiration for Bruce Lee's most famous role.
- 36 The Tianjin Opera Museum** The last opera hall of its kind in China is visited.
- 38 Ancient Structures in Tianjin's Outskirts** The scenery and ancient architecture of Tianjin's outlying areas are presented here.

## AROUND AND ABOUT CHINA

- 54 Exploration into the Last Mystery on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau** We explore southwest Qinghai, the largest area without human habitation on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.
- 62 Nüwa and Fuxi in Chinese Mythology** The mythological creators of mankind and the Eight Trigrams, among other things, are introduced.
- 72 Green Taohe Inkslabs Combine Beauty and Utility** These inkslabs which have been prized by men of letters for more than a millenium, are tested.
- 74 Cremation Among the Qiangs** The unique funeral rites of this minority people are investigated.

## REGULAR FEATURES

- 89 THINGS CHINESE** Chinese Ethnic Arts Festival • The Sacred Mani Walls of Tibet
- 92 PHOTOGRAPHER'S GALLERY**
- 94 EXECUTIVE JOTTINGS** Major Hotels in Tianjin
- 96 TRADE LINK** Representative Handicrafts of Tianjin
- 99 TRAVEL NOTES**
- 105 NEWS**
- 106 NEXT ISSUE**





**china**

**PUBLISHER:**

H.K. China Tourism Press  
17/F., V. Heun Building  
138 Queen's Road Central  
Hong Kong  
Tel: 541 1331  
Telex: 82225 HKCTP HX  
Cable: HKCATMPS  
Fax: 854 1721

**Director:** Tchan Fou-il

**Vice Director:** Chai Ying

**Editor-in-Chief:** Chai Ying

**Deputy Editor-in-Chief:** Ma Yiu Chun

**Director of Foreign Languages**

**Editorial Dept.:**

Kuang Wen Dong

**Deputy Director of Foreign**

**Languages Editorial Dept.:**

Megina Kwan

**Director of Art Dept.:**

Cheung Yun Ming

**Deputy Director of Art Dept.:**

Ling Kwok Po

**Vice General Managers:**

Zhang Guorong, Liu Pit Mui

**Editorial Dept.:** 541 9980

**Managing Dept.:** 541 1331

**Advertising Dept.:** 541 1331

**Trade Service Dept.:** 541 1331

**Photo Loan Dept.:** 541 1331

**Colour Separation:** Goody Colour  
Separation Ltd.

**Printer:** C & C Offset Printing Co. Ltd.  
75 Pau Chung St., Kln., H.K.  
Tel: 713 5175

**AGENCIES:**

**Australia:** Gordon and Gotch Ltd., 25-37  
Huntingdale Road, Burwood, Victoria 3125

**Belgiums:** Sun Wah Supermarket

**Brazil:** Comercio Impoldora Konmin Ltda.

**Canada:** Sun Wa Bookstore, Toronto

Van China Trade Centre Ltd., Vancouver

**China:** China National Publications

Improt & Export Corp., Beijing

**England:** Guanghwa Company Ltd.,  
London

**France:** Europasie S.A.R.L., Paris

**Holland:** Ming Ya, Amsterdam

**Japan:** Koyosha Co., Ltd.

**Macau:** Starlight Bookstore

The World Book Company

Plaza Cultural Macau Ltd.

**Malaysia:** Pustaka Lively, Tawau, Sabah

**Singapore:** International Book(s) Pte. Ltd.

**Thailand:** Chew Hong Service Ltd.,  
Bangkok

**The Philippines:** Good Quality  
Merchandising, Manila

**U.S.A.:** China Periodical Distribution, Los  
Angeles

Oriental Culture Enterprise Co., New York

China Daily Distribution Corp., New York

**SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES:**

(Please refer to subscription data  
at back of book)

**Copyright reserved**

**Printed in Hong Kong**

**News-stand price: HK\$25**



# A Ford in Tianjin's Past



TIANJIN SPECIAL

**T**ianjin, one of the three municipalities directly administered by the central government (besides Beijing and Shanghai) is the third largest city in China. It occupies 11,300 square kilometres and has a population of 7.6 million people. Lying on a low plain adjacent to the Bohai Bay, it serves as a hub of communications in North China. Travel and communications have been and continue to be the defining feature of Tianjin.

Until a few thousand years ago, most of Tianjin was underwater. Today shells, skeletons of whales and dolphins and other species of marine life are still to be found in the soil. People have been living in Tianjin since at least the Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.), but it was not until the completion of the Grand Canal during the reign of the Sui Dynasty Emperor Yangdi (reign dates 605-618) that Tianjin attained any potential for significance.

But this significance was a long time coming. The village name Zhiguzhai was the earliest official name given to the territory of Tianjin; this name was replaced with the name Haijinzhen in 1316. After the death of the founder of the Ming Dynasty, Emperor Hongwu, his fourth son,



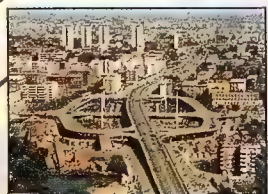
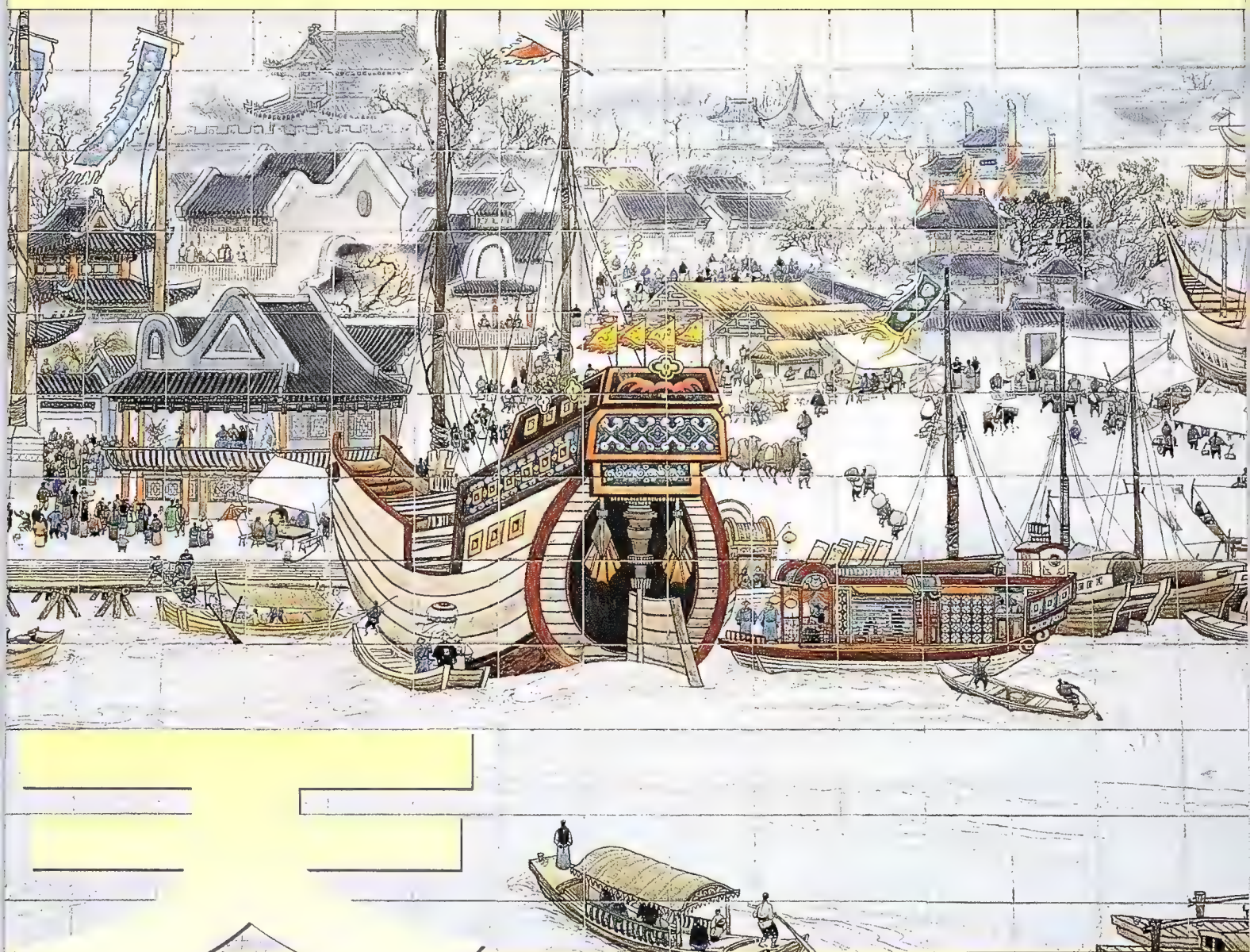
*Water transport of imperial tribute grain to the capital through Tianjin (photo by Peng Zheng)*



hu Di, Prince of Yan, together with his own army crossed the Haihe River enroute to overthrowing Emperor Hongwu's successor, and subsequently became Emperor Yongle. He then changed the name of Haijinzhen to Tianjin, which literally translated means "the point where the Son of Heaven once forded the river".

Emperor Yongle then moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing. Coincidentally, Tianjin's significance in China began to increase. Aside from its importance as a strategic gateway from the sea to Beijing, a major factor in its rise was the vast quantity of imperial tribute rice from the southern part of the country transported through the Grand Canal docking at Tianjin. The city, only 120 kilometres from Beijing, also developed into a commercial and tourist centre with its own specific lifestyle as a result of its favourable geographic position. By the mid-nineteenth century, Tianjin had become a bustling entrepot with a population of approximately 200,000.

As a result of the Treaty of Peking ending the Second Opium War (1857-1860), Tianjin was designated as an open port for foreign trade with concession areas earmarked for occupation by the residents of these countries. The legacy of this is many beautiful buildings with Western architecture which have become a characteristic of the city.







TIANJIN SPECIAL

# Tianjin Sparkles at Night



The Nanshi Food Mall occupies an area the size of a city block in old Tianjin (by Zhi Zhu).

**A**s night falls, Tianjin, like any city, shows a different side. And, after a busy working day, people set aside their daily concerns to relax and enjoy life under the colourful neon lights.

Riding from Beijing on the night train, it took us less than two hours to arrive at the recently constructed East Tianjin Railway Station. Looking back as we exited the station, what particularly caught our attention was the clock tower. The station itself was constructed in a modern Western architecture, and is characterized by rectangular shapes, compatible with the prevailing style of architecture in Tianjin. The pale blue tower dominates the night and lends a futuristic look to the station. The Chinese characters meaning "Tianjin Railway Station", in red, serve as a counterpoint to remind us of where we really were. The reflection of the station on the Haihe River created a shimmering surrealistic representation of the station and the lights of the park on the opposite bank of the Haihe.

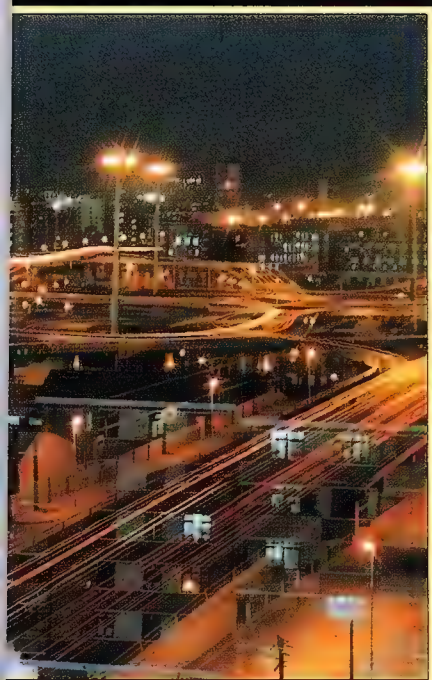
Leaving the station for downtown Tianjin, we came to a flyover on Central Circle Route. The locals refer to it as "Butterfly Bridge". The Occidental conception of a "cloverleaf" intersection has a poetic Chinese interpretation here, as the lines created by vehicle lights have, in the eyes of the natives, formed the outline of a butterfly. This "Butterfly Bridge" has become an important hub of communications in Tianjin as the Tianjin-Tangshan Highway passes through this traffic centre.

By now we felt very hungry and hurried to Nanshi, the old downtown area, to the Nanshi Food Mall, built only a few years ago. Electric lights brightly outlined the



The butterfly takes off! The "Butterfly Bridge" light route crossing through Tianjin (by Wan Qingya)





ched on the highway which is the central

The Quanyechang Department Store takes on a different light after dark, and is quite crowded as well (by Li Jianjun).





*The East Tianjin Railway Station stands in serene repose by the Haihe River (by Yuan Wenbin & Wu Zhongdi).*

contours of the food mall. An interesting synthesis of Western and Chinese architecture, it is shaped like a square. At each of the four corners a tower erected in traditional Chinese architecture stood guard.

Here within the walls of the food mall, a veritable emporium of culinary delights encompassing all cuisines within China, one could savour a wide range of foods from snacks to full banquets. The social life of Tianjin people revolves around supper, so very often they go out to dine with friends and acquaintances. With its cornucopia of food, the Nanshi Food Mall presents an ideal setting for socializing.

While sauntering among the many establishments within the food mall, I sampled some of their tasty wares. Before I could cover even half of the mall, I had already eaten to the saturation point, and enjoyed every morsel that I ate.

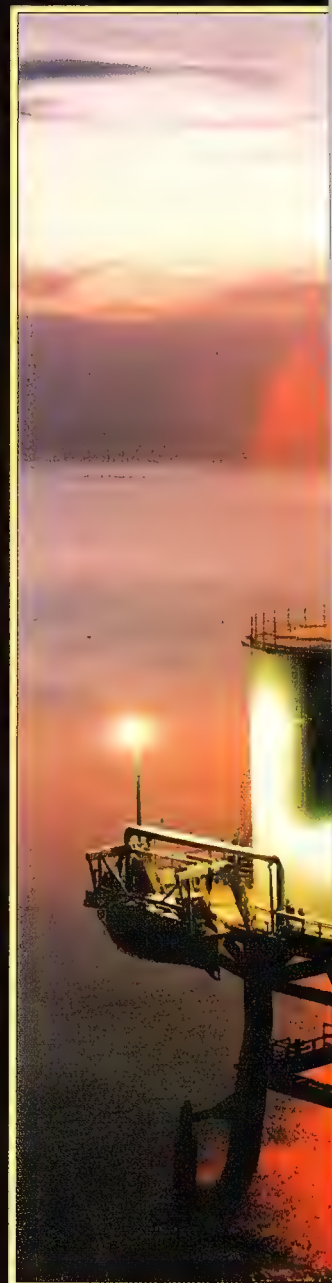
Quanyechang is the name of the largest department store in Tianjin, and is located in the busiest section of the city. The architecture is similar to pre-World War I buildings in Europe. With coloured lights playing on its alabaster surface, it seemed as if a piece of Europe has been whisked across time and space to rest in a corner of Tianjin. Known as "the Shanghai of North China", at night it has a striking appearance. Opened in 1928, Quanyechang also includes a cinema, a theatre and a teahouse. Even at night, thousands of people were moving, and milling about. In the surging ebb and flow of the people, I sensed I was feeling the pulse of business activity in Tianjin.

As one of the coastal cities most accessible to foreigners, Tianjin has logically been a preferred venue for hotel joint ventures between Chinese organizations and foreign companies. One of these cooperative efforts is the Crystal Palace Hotel Tianjin. On weekend nights, a weekend lakeside dinner special takes place in this hotel. The next day happened to be a weekend, so I decided to take advantage of this special. This was indeed a wise decision on my part. The corridor along the lake serves as a lovers' lane of sorts. In fact, from afar, the brilliantly lit hotel standing by a lake truly resembles a modern crystal palace, and inspires romantic feelings of its own.

Looking out to sea, the most prominent feature is the oil rigs of the Dagang Oilfield. Its very bright lights seem to add a new meaning to the word incandescent, and appeared to be a part of a science fiction movie, or even another planet. The radiation of the rigs' lights dancing on the surrounding sea made the water appear to be red and green in alternation. It is nothing short of amazing that something so unaesthetically designed as an offshore oil rig can be changed by the magic of the night to be so brilliantly pleasing to the eye.



Translated by Wang Mingjie







*Cafes line the corridor of the Crystal Palace Hotel Tianjin (by Wang Miao).*



*The Dagang Oilfield on the Bohai Sea looks like a colony on another planet (by Chen Fusheng).*



# Tianjin People with Tian



## TIANJIN SPECIAL

**T**he Ming Dynasty rulers acknowledged the strategic importance of Tianjin when they ordered a unit of soldiers to garrison the area in 1404. This unit, known as the Tianjin Guard, totalled some 10,000 officers and men and were accompanied by support personnel and family members. Tianjin also grew in importance as a destination for traders, especially the lucrative tribute rice business. In the

middle of the seventeenth century an ever increasing number of people from all over China were migrating to Tianjin. This influx of new residents accelerated after Tianjin was designated as a trading port for foreign trade in 1860.

In comparison to most Chinese, Tianjin natives are direct and forthright, characteristics which they share with northern Chinese people. As they are by and large

the descendants of migrants from all over China, there is an adventurous spirit among the Tianjinese, a trait more commonly found among southern Chinese. A social behaviour pattern which is an effect of these traits is a penchant for forming gangs as well as the possession of a strong sense of honour. It is not surprising, therefore, that there is much ceremonial behaviour as well as a number of taboos in





their lives. A logical concomitant is a high regard for self respect, or, "the love of face", as the Chinese call it. Being relatively open-minded and practical, they can easily reconcile tradition with modernization in their lives. The combination of all of these personality traits can perhaps best be described as Tianjin people having Tianjin character, or, translated more literally, "Tianjin people with Tianjin flavour".

## Flower Fair (Left)

Tianjin tradition persists to this day and is hardly ever forgotten by Tianjin people, despite the fact that the city has become more and more modernized and commercialized.

The Flower Fair — one of the traditional rituals is held by the Tianjin people on the 23rd day of the third month in the lunar calendar each year. The celebration as always is on a grand scale.

The Flower Fair was formerly known as the Heavenly Empress Fair. The 23rd day of the third month marks the birthday of the empress, according to legend. Actually on the previous day the fair begins as people in theatrical costumes using makeup flock to the temple. Performances are usually staged, including acrobatics, local opera, walking on stilts and beating the dharma drum.

(Photo by Gao Shijie)





(Previous page, right)

### **Dancing Under the Sky**

During the summer, Tianjin people hold open air balls in parks on account of the fact that the Tianjin people are very sociable. They, in fact, are bent on making new acquaintances at the dancing party, regarded as offering the best chance for the purpose.

One of the new variations on the ball introduced in Tianjin is the masquerade ball, in which (see picture) people cover their faces with masks for the sake of convenience. It gives a rather interesting twist to the institution of the Tianjin ball.

*(Photo by Wang Miao)*



### **Drink Tea-soup to Prevent Flu**

When the north wind blows bitter and cold in Tianjin, the people of this city like to drink tea-soup. In doing so they believe they are not likely to catch cold.

The making of tea-soup is by no means easy. On the table a huge brass tea kettle is boiling water constantly. There is a whistle on top, which blows when the water boils. Much depends on the art of pouring the boiling water. The steward lifts the kettle first and places the bowl below the mouth of the kettle. The bowl has to be lowered somewhat so that the boiling water is poured into it, at the bottom of which is rice flour in jelly form. The main ingredient consists of rice flour or ground millet, which is usually in a very fine state. Sugar water and sweet-scented osmanthus are also critical ingredients that form the basis of tea-soup.

*(Photo by Xiang Dezheng)*



## Old Pensioner Becomes Entrepreneur

Tianjin people are by nature good businessmen. Many are engaged in trade and barter from door-to-door, run small grocery shops or sell in open stalls, with their wares on display on the sidewalk.

This elderly Tianjin man, for instance, has retired. But he still keeps active doing a small trade instead of doing nothing. He is thus given a chance to use his business acumen. The toy shop that he operates is very modest in scale. The toys may not be the most fashionable or the latest models. Yet they bring in money for the old man for China is carrying out a one-child-one-family policy, under which parents are only too pleased to buy toys for their only son or daughter.

(Photo by Chen Guxun)



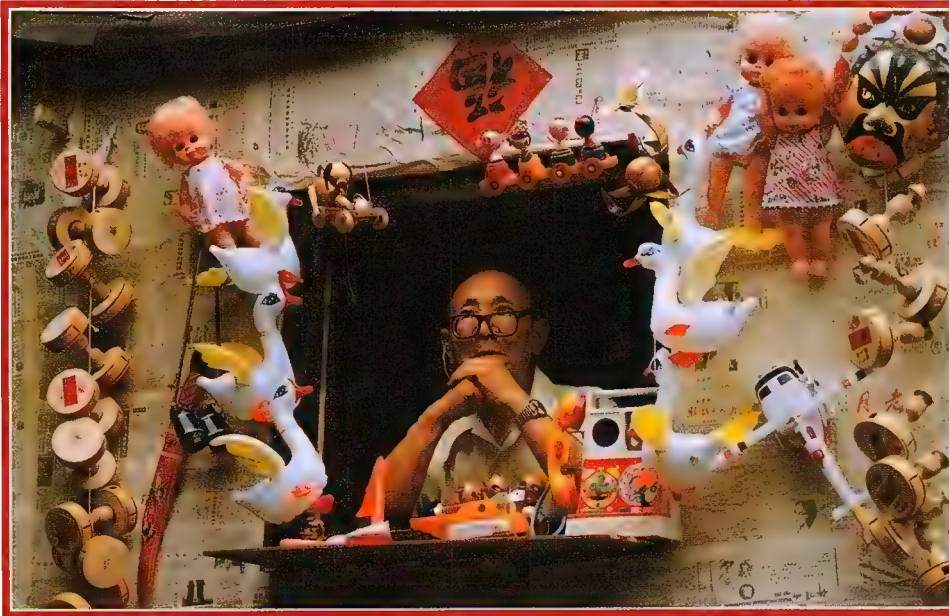
## Sugar-Coated Haws

Sugar-coated haws on a stick are a favourite sweet snack of Beijing people. The same snack is called a different name, Tang Dui'er, by Tianjin people instead of the name Tanghulu used in Beijing. "Dui" means "to pile up" and suggests that the stuff is genuine, being heaped with sugar. Sugar-coated haws, of which there are different kinds, are made for the most part of hawthorns and sugar. Being sweet and sour, they are tasteful, fragrant and also look nice. If eaten by elderly people sugar-coated haws stimulate blood circulation. It is a Tianjin custom to eat sweet and tart hawthorns on New Year's Eve in the lunar calendar.

Tianjinese boast that they have seen so many good things in life and eaten so many good things, but unfortunately Tianjin is not known for any distinctive cuisine for the historical reason that Tianjin is a city of migrants.

Instead, Tianjin's snacks such as the large-sized fried dough and ear-shaped fried dough are famous far and wide.

(Photo by Peng Zhenge)



## Wind of Fashion

The trends in fashion can be seen in the streets and shops of Tianjin. Tianjin women consider it fashionable this year to wear the latest silk headscarves. Very soon headscarves in varied colours decorate the heads of many mannequins, usually showing faces of TV or screen stars in the shops to attract the attention of customers. They indicate the wind of change in fashion most accurately.

The reason why Tianjin closely follows new trends in dress is because it is a big commercial city through which commodities are sent to foreign countries from China. In fact, Tianjin is one of the leaders of fashion in China.

In recent years, the most popular commodities are export items, which cater for foreign customers originally. They are generally better quality goods and more fashionable, too. It is no wonder that they become the best sellers and set the tone for fashions prevailing in Tianjin. (Photo by Peng Zhenge)





### **Hanging Paper Banners for New Year's**

Northerners in China usually put up a pair of scrolls with characters inscribed therein to facilitate good luck at the entrance to their houses during the Lunar New Year. They also paste the character *fu* meaning good fortune in their home. Tianjinese generally add an additional custom: hanging paper banners on their windows as ritual ornamentation to usher in good fortune. As a rule, the banners thus suspended are on red paper-cuts, the design being first drawn on paper. Good luck slogans reading "A Rich Harvest", "High Income" and other lofty sentiments are later added. The hanging banners are removed after the fifteenth day of the first lunar month on the day commemorating the Lantern Festival.

In recent years citizens in big cities throughout China no longer paster red paper character decorations on walls and doors during the Lunar New Year holidays. Yet this custom is alive and well in Tianjin. (Photo by Cai Chengzhong)



## Birdmen of Tianjin

At daybreak, the Haihe Park becomes a lively place with many people practising disco or ballroom dancing, playing croquet and performing *qigong* — the martial art based on breathing exercises alleged to have miraculous powers. One can hear people voice training by singing excerpts from traditional opera, or whistling in a form of two-part harmony with their caged birds.

In fact, the preferred activity of elderly Tianjin men is to stroll in the park carrying their caged birds. These senior citizens are in the habit of taking their pets to the park early in the morning so that both they and the birds can get some exercise, and so that the men themselves can work on their whistling. The whistling seems to resemble the singing of the birds, as if the humans are trying to match their aviary partners.

The prevailing attitude of proud bird owners seems to be "The bird in my hand is worth two of yours", as the masters vie with each other over who has the better animal or cage. In order to get a better position on the one-kilometre balustrade these elderly gentlemen have to get up early in the morning and make their way to the park on foot. Their walk becomes their morning exercise.

(Photo by Peng Zheng)



## Too Many Taboos in Tianjin

During Spring Festival, Tianjin folks usually put the character *fu* (good fortune) upside down when posting it on their walls. The word *dao* (upside down) is homonymous with the word "arrival" in Chinese. This means that good fortune has come to the family. There is a downside to this preoccupation with luck as for the sake of good luck there are many taboos. For example, during the first month of the lunar year they are not supposed to go to a barbershop to have a haircut. This custom grows out of the belief that it will bring ill luck and cause the death of the uncle — the brother of one's mother.

On New Year's Eve apples must be placed on the bed to suppress the forces of evil. After attending a funeral, people would put a lump of crystal sugar in their mouths when back at home, supposedly to dilute their grief.

Traders in Tianjin regard the word *huang* (meaning "finish") as something very bad. Thus *huangdou* or the word for soybean is hardly ever mentioned when people go to buy grain in the shop. The word *yuandou* is used instead.

(Photo by Yu Tanliang)



## Continuously Circulating Confectionaries

Confectionaries in traditional wrapping — the cardboard box — form the usual gift to relatives by members of the same household during festive occasions and on New Year's Day. The gift expresses the best wishes of the sender and are always sent in two boxes or cases, for two means double happiness in Chinese. This tradition has been observed to this day from ancient times by Tianjin people. For instance, on the second day of the first lunar month married daughters would visit parents with their husbands, bringing two cases of confectionaries with them. Many people visit their relatives on other occasions, taking along with them the usual gift.

Since recipients sometimes have too many such gifts, they, too, take them to their relatives in turn. The circulation of confectionary gift boxes among people seems almost endless. No wonder it has stood the test of time to become a Tianjin custom.

(Photo by Dong Yanqing)





### Out into the Open During Snowfall

The four seasons are clearly distinguished in Tianjin, which is in the warm temperate zone with a monsoon rain season. Typical of a maritime area, the winter is mild and summer cool. There is occasional snow in winter, but it falls at scattered intervals. There is no severe cold as prevails in northeast China. When snow falls, Tianjin people, usually a whole family, put on their overcoats and go out into the streets. Not afraid of the cold, they believe that the cold air only destroys the viruses and germs that cause disease. In going out into the street during snowfall, the Tianjin people visit many places. In this way they get more enjoyment out of life while avoiding sickness or ill fortune, or so they believe.

(Photo by Yu Guangbo)

### Scarlet Brides

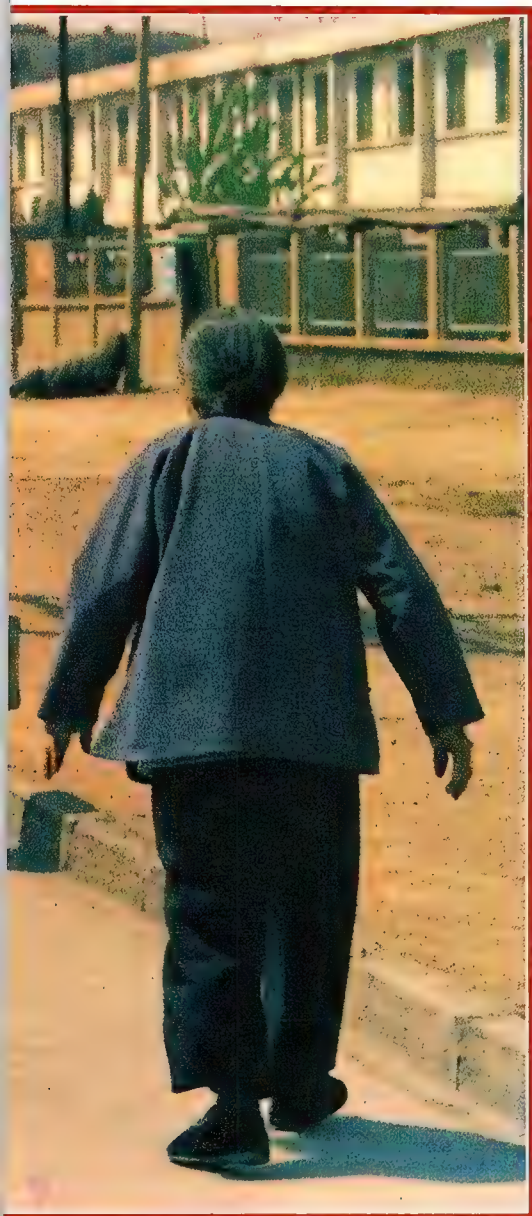
There is a proverb in Tianjin, saying that "a woman wears red and green dress while a man eats and drinks". Tianjin people like the colour of red, which signifies good fortune and good luck. When a man or woman reaches the recurrent year in the 12-year cycle of the same animal as his/her year of birth, the person, regardless of age, wears a red belt around the waist to avoid ill fortune and usher in the good. It is a Tianjin tradition for young women to wear red. The tradition is at least 200 years old.

Since red is the colour of good fortune and happiness, the bride decorates her hair with red flowers, dons a red head scarf, a red veil, red high heeled shoes and other red clothing articles. On the day after the wedding it is customary for the bride to return to her father or mother's home with her husband on a red bicycle.

(Photo by Liu Baohua)







### Dress Street

Dress Street near the Sancha River Mouth is a Tianjin thoroughfare famous for its large number of dress shops, where all kinds of dresses are available. Having travelled to different parts of China to do business, Tianjin people attract customers by staging fashion shows in their shops to promote new styles, regardless of how much such a show costs to stage. Women models walk gracefully on the stage with the latest dress, while interested customers look on, curious to know the latest designs and styles.

The street, formerly called Guyi Street, has a history of 400 years. In the old days one could buy a wide range of things here — items such as women's gowns, vests worn by men, overcoats, cloaks and fur mattresses. In 1931 Tianjin's principal shopping centre was moved to Quanyechang. After this event, business on Dress Street became somewhat bleak.

(Photo by Gao Dapeng) ©

Translated by He Fei





# Western Architecture Abundant in Tianjin

ARTICLE BY  
XIA FANG



Nearly one thousand buildings designed in classic Western architecture provides ample testimony to Chinese history in Tianjin. Houses typical of architectural styles found in present-day Britain, France, Germany, USSR, Italy and other European countries can be observed during a stroll of Tianjin's streets. Tianjin, in a real sense, is a museum of comparative international architecture. There are Roman style buildings having round pillars embedded in the walls which help to support the whole structure. Numerous Russian architecture edifices are often characterized by their cupolas. Examples of Baroque and Italian Renaissance buildings can be seen; the former employing exaggerated concavity and convexity, the latter with striking columns in the front of the building. Structures reminiscent of classical Greek monuments are also seen. As one might expect, there also are a number of buildings which synthesize features of Chinese traditional architecture and Western architecture.

This is of course not without reasons. In the 1860's, after Tianjin was forced to open as a trading port, nine foreign countries including Britain, France, Germany and Japan set up concessions in the city. Consequently a number of exotic edifices were gradually erected, housing consulates, churches, banks, clubs, etc.

It was not only foreigners who constructed opulent houses in Tianjin. Being located in close proximity to Beijing, the seat of government, Tianjin was ideally situated for the rich and powerful from the capital city to build second homes. Imperial family members, the old and young Qing Dynasty loyalists, Republican presidents, premiers, viceroys and governors as well as a whole range of wealthy merchants and other elite groups owned residences or villas. As there were many attractive large buildings with Western architecture in the city, many private homes aped Western architectural styles. These houses, large enough to house an individual or family, are all several decades old, with the oldest having a history of more than a century. Most of the original owners have passed on, but many of these buildings have become places of interest because of the status of their original owners. They are mainly found on of the principal avenues such as Chengdu Avenue, Chongqing Avenue and Munan Avenue.

A light grey house on Ziyou Avenue was once the residence of Liang Qichao (1873-1929), one of the prominent intellectuals in modernizing China during the late Qing Dynasty and early Republican period. While residing here, he spent a great deal of his time writing *The Icy Chamber*, as the house was then named. At the intersection of



Machang Avenue and Hebei Road is a structure known as "The Knotty Chamber" once owned by the Peking opera master Ma Lianliang (1901-1966). The residence of Prince Qing, Yi Kuang (1836-1918), who tried to reform the Qing Dynasty during its last years, in a sense is an architectural embodiment of his philosophy. Western and Chinese styles are combined as the house stands as evidence to the historical changes affecting China during the late years of the Qing Dynasty and the early years of the young Republic. Another place once occupied by a famous historical figure was the Zhang Garden, home to Puyi (1906-1967), China's last emperor, after he was ejected from his palace in the Forbidden City. Also of historical note is the house of the Qing Dynasty eunuch, Little Virtuous Zhang and the homes of several powerful warlords such as Sun Chuanfang and Tang Yulin.



## "The Knotty Tower"

The so-called "Knotty Tower"

at the conjunction of Machang Avenue and Hebei Road derives its particular interest from the fact that a former occupant was the well-known Peking opera master Ma Lianliang. Scattered throughout the brick wall surface are bricks which occasionally protrude, resembling knots. These bricks, the balcony handrails that resemble pearlstrings and the designs of the windows suggesting waves of water somehow all mesh together harmoniously. Above the gateway arch is an overhanging balcony which is crescent-shaped on the outside and yet is concave on the inside. This combination of concavity and convexity creates a special visual effect. Constructed in 1937, it belongs to a style of architecture influenced by the Western presence which just about this time began to emerge. The layout of these houses is compact. Usually consisting of several units, they take advantage of prevailing sunlight and wind directions to admit ample light and proper natural ventilation. The outward vestiges of these structures such as the railings, balconies and window lentils are directly borrowed from the more famous Western styles of architecture. (Photo by Peng Zhenge)









## Handrail Handicraft

Beautiful

houses always inspire people's curiosity about their interiors. In Tianjin, even the handrails of the staircases in these Western houses are crafted with meticulous care. An excellent example is displayed here in the form of the end to a handrail which resembles a lamp. The centres of openwork are further embellished with flower medallion carvings. Such a finely crafted work would be a proud addition to any home. (Photo by Zhang Chen)



(Previous page)



## Holland's House of High Gables

Of particular interest both in terms of its history and architecture is a building standing by the Jintang Bridge. When Yuan Shikai, the second president of the Republic was serving as the viceroy of Zhili (now Hebei Province) and the minister of Beiyang (area including present-day Liaoning, Hebei and Shandong) at the turn of the century, his nephew Yuan Naikuan obtained land in the Austrian concession. Construction of the structure took place during 1908. Yuan Shikai periodically would come and stay here.

The sides of this house facing the sea and Minzhu Avenue respectively are noteworthy for their very high gables rising in three curved segments. Though the building does not appear especially large when viewed from the front, it is enormous, having forty-five rooms. The particular form that this building takes can be traced back to the Netherlands of the sixteenth century. During this time, the mercantile economy in the Netherlands was rapidly evolving; thus, large numbers of guildhalls were constructed in the emerging commercial centres. As these guildhalls tended to be concentrated in the busy sections, their facades were often narrow in order to more effectively utilize space. (Photo by Zhang Chen)

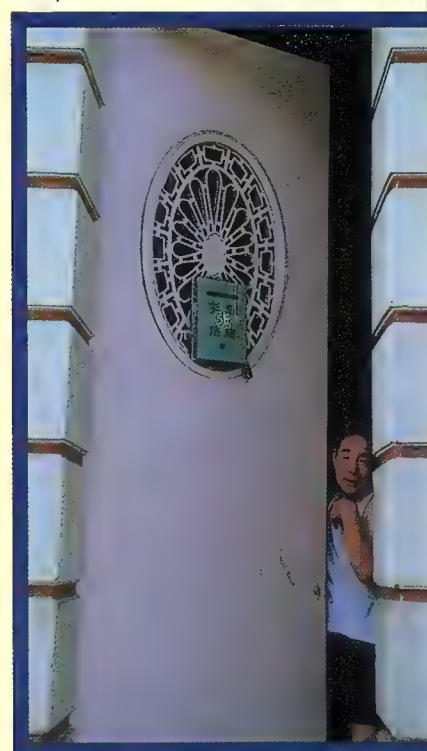




## Doors of Western Houses

The doors

on Tianjin's Western houses, like the architectural styles, vary greatly. Many are flat wood upright rectangles, nothing more. Others are fixed with heavy locks and carved with deep patterns and appear to be solemnly guarding their residents. A few are built into concave crescents in the structure. No matter how the door is constructed, beyond serving a simple function the door contributes something to the overall feeling that the building inspires. (Photo by Wang Miao)



## Seaview Tower — a Gothic Church

The Seaview Tower on the northern bank of the Haihe River is built along the lines of a Gothic church. First built in 1869, this wood and brick building was ruined by fire twice, in 1897 and 1900. The present one stands on the same ground where the original was first built. The three towers on the facade resemble a pen rack. The arched windows, ceiling and buttresses combine to make the inside airy and spacious. The windows opening to the outside are in the shape of very high arches and each has two circles filled by circular window panes.

The bell tower in the centre of the church rises twenty-two metres above the ground. The entire building features light and pleasant vertical lines along its countour. (Photo by Wang Miao)





### Warlord Residences

At the end of the Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republic many warlords had residences built in Tianjin. This house in the Heping District, reminiscent of Roman architecture, is one such dwelling. It is elegant in design without being overly ornate. The passage and handrails on the second floor appear as if neat rows of *meiping* vases were placed there. The two bow windows and the door with openwork carving resemble a butterfly about to take off. This house with exquisitely built bow windows underneath an arcade presents an atmosphere of depth and extensive space. (Photo by Zhang Chen)



### Fit for an Emperor

This house built in 1916, initially as the home of Zhang Biao is known as the Zhang Garden. Although it is very large, its reputation is derived from the fact that Puyi, China's last emperor, spent a number of years here together with his empress, Wan Rong and imperial concubine, Wen Xiu.

Inside, the arc staircase rises in a dashing sweep. The handrails are made of wood with simple carved lines in Occidental style. The barrel-shaped pendant light is set nicely, its plain outline compatible with the staircase's simple design.

The arcade and the walls are decorated in such a way that they give one the feeling of being in a large house. The intersection of the ceilings and walls are decorated by a sideboard with ornate carvings. The brown colour of the wood brings forth a mood of classic elegance. (Photo by Wang Miao)



### A Piece of Germany

When there is too much of a concentration of large and impersonal buildings in an area, a hint of the warmth of small town or countryside living would be welcome, providing a soothing contrast. This house with an attic affects the natural manner of a farmhouse. The framework of the walls, an imitation of the style prevailing in Southern Germany, stands in relief to the surface of the wall. The timber framework is mostly perpendicular horizontal and vertical beams, but there are two curved beams on the gables providing an eye pleasing counterpoint. The overall impression of the building takes one's mind to similar structures surrounded by large tended fields or in a deep forest, or even in an Alpine valley. (Photo by Wang Miao)



### A Gallic Garden Villa

By the eighteenth century in France, architects no longer emphasized ostentation and extravagance in their work, but pursued a more simple elegance and emphasized comfort of the environment. Baroque evolved into rococo. Built in 1922, the French garden villa having the address of No. 9 Garden Road borrows from rococo in its interior, while its exterior appears similar to a French structure of the eighteenth century. The main section of this wood and brick structure has two storeys while the rest of the building has three. The fixture at the top centre of the building is a conscious imitation of a mansard roof. (Photo by Wang Miao)









### Stained Glass Windows

Western buildings, sometimes employ stained glass as a means of decoration. The coloured glass window reduce light while at the same time cast an air of mystery. Different colours of stained glass, therefore, have been combined to create the images of religious figures or scenes. Here the people depicted in the stained glass window of this salt industry financial office is the image of working farmers. It has retained the characteristics of Western architecture, and at the same time reflected the social environment in which the owner of the house lived. The use of the stained glass artistic technique is a good example of adapting Western methods to China's needs. (Photo by Zhang Chen)







## A Stained Glass Wall

Apart from the concrete columns supporting the structure, the walls of this circular house are made of stained glass windows depicting a bucolic Western landscape scene. The landscape includes deep blue waters, green fields and a blue sky created with various shades of glass in that colour. It figuratively is a window looking out on a different world in an earlier time. The motif of flowers and grass thus depicted on the glass easily creates the illusion of vines growing on the walls. The walls of the stained glass blend nicely with the scenery outside the building into a harmonious environment, at least to the eye. (Photo by Wang Miao)



## The Eyes of Houses' Souls

Eyes can be said to be the windows of the soul and windows, in a sense are the eyes of buildings. Apart from their basic intended functions, windows and their accompanying decoration add life to a building, therefore, there are windows having different shapes created with different materials employing different installation techniques. In Tianjin, the windows of many Western architecture structures are particularly striking in appearance. Stained glass and delicate carving are some of the techniques employed. Some of the motifs used include buttercup leaves, palm leaves, honeysuckles, vines and even landscapes. The beauty of nature in many forms can be seen not only through the windows but on and around them as well. To saunter through Tianjin and view the various types of windows can be an aesthetically pleasing experience. (Photo by Peng Zheng)

Translated by Huang Youyi





ARTICLE BY HU AN

*The Huo family house is similar to millions throughout China and so is its entrance (by Zhang Chen).*



*Although appearing in scholarly repose, Huo Yuanjia's powerful physique and large strong hands are those of an accomplished athlete (by Zhang Chen).*



The famous kungfu star, the late Bruce Lee, played the role of a disciple of a martial arts master, Huo Yuanjia, in the movie, *Fist of Fury*, produced in 1972. Having the Jingwu Physical Training Society founded by Huo Yuanjia as its setting, the movie's plot centres on how this disciple avenges the death of his master allegedly killed by an enemy. The popularity of the movie inspired an interest in Huo Yuanjia in Hong Kong and Taiwan as well as in overseas Chinese communities around the world. To wit, a television station in Hong Kong even launched a television series based on the life of this valiant fighter.

### A Visit to the Huo Ancestral Home

Recently I visited Tianjin, the hometown of Huo Yuanjia, and made an excursion to his former residence in the heart of Xiaonanhe Village in Jinghai County, fifteen kilometres southwest of downtown Tianjin.

The house itself has a small courtyard and structures having grey tiled roofs and walls consisting of bricks made from dried mud. It is a typical Chinese farmer's home designed for dwelling by an extended family, restored in 1903 by Huo himself on the site of the old family residence. The original structures were so dilapidated that he was forced to demolish them and virtually start from scratch. At this time, he was 34 years of age.

The Huo family were migrants from Shanxi Province arriving in Tianjin during the late Qing Dynasty. Huo Yuanjia's father Huo Endi, the sixth generation of Huos to practise Mizong Boxing\*, had worked as a bodyguard for twelve years and was highly regarded. Unfortunately, he could not earn sufficient money to ensure an affluent life for his family. After his retirement, the family lived on what crops and animals could be raised on their alkaline land, and making the best of it by leading a thrifty lifestyle.



# and His Fists of Fury

*The centre room, analagous to the living room. The table and chair shown here are typically found in Chinese households (by An Ge).*



As a child, Huo Yuanjia was frail and delicate; thus, his father considered him unfit for martial arts training. The elder Huo, therefore, did not teach him the martial arts of Mizong Boxing handed down from the older generation of the Huo family. Yuanjia was ordered to concentrate on his studies, but he could not reconcile himself to this allocation of priorities. Early every morning while his father was teaching his nine brothers Mizong Boxing, he would climb up the tree in front of the training hall to eavesdrop. He firmly grasped in his mind every movement his father demonstrated to his brothers and secretly practised what he learned for more than a dozen years. Yuanjia eventually attained perfection in Mizong Boxing, exceeding the skills of his brothers.

Stepping through the gate of the residence, one sees on the right three rooms facing south and on the left two side rooms. In the centre room, a portrait of Huo Yuanjia hangs in the centre of a wall. Here, he appears more like a scholar, but his strong physique and large hands are not visible. The portrait is flanked by two calligraphy scrolls inscribed with characters meaning "A chivalrous life, a peerless hero". The inscription, written by his son Huo Dongge, could well serve to represent the deeds performed by the great kungfu master.

Next, I visited Huo Yuanjia's former bedroom. Standing against a wall in the small room are some pieces of furniture crafted in the style of the Ming Dynasty. On one side of the mud brick sleeping platform or *kang* is a wardrobe cabinet. Most rural homes in the north at that time were furnished like this.

*Residents of northern China typically place thier wardrobe cabinets on their heated brick bed, or kang (by Zhang Chen).*







*The tomb of Huo Yuanjia is very spacious. A class of youngsters practise their movements before thier instructor and the unseen Master Hou (by An Ge).*

### **A Real Life Rocky**

Old people in the village recall that Huo Yuanjia was not particularly handsome, but attribute his superior physical strength to the unusual anatomy of his breastbone and rib cage. According to their recollection, he had only three ribs instead of seven on each side of his breastbone, moreover, each rib was larger than normal.

Tianjin traditionally has been a port city of strategic significance. Lying some one hundred kilometres from Beijing, it has served as the gateway to the capital by sea. In 1860, Tianjin was forced to become an open trading port. The demarcation of British, French and American concessions within the city was followed by an influx of foreigners.

Among these foreigners were the legendary Veronica, a Russian of unusual size and strength, and Myerson, a powerful American boxer nicknamed "Killer". On separate occasions, they reputedly challenged Chinese kungfu masters in Tianjin and Shanghai to a fight and insulted the Chinese by calling them "the sickmen of the Orient". Huo Yuanjia boldly stepped forward and accepted their challenges. In the ensuing matches, he broke the left arm of Myerson and bested the gigantic Veronica. These two exploits were given coverage by newspapers in St. Petersburg and New York.

To promote the development of martial arts and to ensure that Chinese would not be insulted again, Huo Yuanjia set up the Jingwu Physical Training Society in Shanghai. Here he taught his disciples all that he knew about Mizong Boxing, in the process discarding the old family credo that no outsider should be given access to this skill. In addition, he invited masters of other kungfu schools to be coaches so that his disciples could also benefit from other types of boxing.



*Huo Jinghong, the fifth generation after Huo Yuanjia, prize winner of martial arts competitions (by Zhang Chen).*



*A martial*



In 1910, Huo Yuanjia became seriously ill with tuberculosis and was bedridden. He never recovered and died on September 14 of the same year at the age of 42. Prior to his illness, he had easily defeated ten Japanese judo masters within a very short time. Some people reckoned from this event that Huo was a victim of a revenge murder perpetrated by a Japanese vagabond, but this is nothing more than an unsubstantiated rumour. The fact is that Huo Yuanjia had lived frugally to save every cent for the establishment and administration of the Jingwu Society, being parsimonious to the extent that very plain foods such as water-soaked rice and salted vegetables were his daily fare. At the same time, he was inclined to exert himself so hard that he overtaxed the limits of his strength. When he finally developed tuberculosis, he would never regain his good health.

After his death, he was buried in a northern suburb of Shanghai, but his remains were later moved to his home village. His two-acre plot lies in the southern part of Xiaonanhe Village. The base of the tomb is a platform in the shape of a shield, resembling the badge of the Jingwu Society. Carved on the platform are three three-dimensional flower beds in red, yellow and blue. They symbolize virtue, intelligence and physical prowess, the ideals of the society.

As one might expect, martial arts are quite popular in Xiaonanhe itself. Many villagers pay their highest respects to the deceased master by practising boxing in front of Huo Yuanjia's tomb. Another indication of their interest in the exploits of their favourite son is that after closed circuit television was installed the first programme shown on the small screen was *Huo Yuanjia: A Chivalrous Man*. This was a television series produced by a Hong Kong television station based on the life of Huo.

### Meeting the Legend's Grandson

During my excursion to the Huo home, I had dinner at the house of Huo Wenting, the 65-year-old grandson of Huo Yuanjia. He took out from a cabinet a photo album and showed me several pictures. The most interesting included one of his grandfather taken at Tianjin in 1908, one of his father Huo Dongge in a boxing pose taken in a photo studio when he was young, and one of his mother together with his younger brothers and sisters set in Indonesia.



**Huo Dongge, son of Huo Yuanjia, as a young man, striking a fighting pose (by An Ge)**

Huo Dongge had been active in promoting martial arts in Southeast Asia for a long time, setting up the Jingwu Physical Training Society in Indonesia where he eventually settled down. By that time he had already reached middle age. Later, he married a local girl of Chinese extraction. Huo Wenting confided to me that his own mother was healthy and active. In fact, according to Wenting, she came to Tianjin from Indonesia to pay her son a visit.

**Translated by Anne Yan**

\*Mizong Boxing originated at the Shaolin Temple in Henan Province. It developed into a separate school of boxing after a number of kungfu masters had made improvements on it, giving it a particular style. Mizong Boxing attained a superiority in technique after it had been nurtured by generations of the Huo family. Mizong Boxing calls for fast and accurate blows and for coordinating the strength of the shoulders, arms, waist and legs, with the feet simultaneously stomping a loud sound.



**Master in Xiaonanhe working on his technique (by An Ge)**



# The Tianjin Opera

TIANJIN SPECIAL



*In ancient times, opera troupes would generally stage performances from just after the Lunar New Year, usually in February, to June (by Wang Miao).*

*Two costumes on display in the theatre: a full length robe and a vest (by Xu Baoshan)*



China's two preeminent opera houses — now preserved as museums — are to be found in Suzhou in the south and Tianjin in the north. The Tianjin Opera Museum was converted from the Guangdong Guildhall.

It was by no means an accident that the opera museum had grown to its present size from the former Guangdong Guildhall, for guildhalls had once thrived in great numbers in Tianjin, which was the main industrial and commercial city in North China. Guildhalls served as meeting places for businessmen engaged in various trades to talk over business. Such conventions would be entertained by theatrical performances. The theatre built in the guildhall occupies two-thirds of the structure, thus providing the *raison d'être* for the opera house museum.

The building of the Guangdong Guildhall was completed in 1907. The following year a modern opera house was built in Shanghai, with a picture-frame stage, the first of its kind in China. Traditional Chinese opera houses ceased to be built from that time on. The Guangdong Guildhall, therefore, was the last of its kind to be constructed. So appropriately enough it is now the Tianjin Opera Museum.

Scanning around, I found wooden carvings in purple on all sides, adding to the traditional atmosphere. The theatre was supported by no columns, apart from small columns separating side booths; thus, there was no obstruction of view. The stage was not elevated too high, so a spectator could comfortably view the stage by looking straight ahead from his seat without bending his neck. The stage itself, 70 square metres in area, extends widely. The glass windows which walled the top of the theatre allowed natural light to penetrate from the top floor so that no stage lights were needed during the matinee performance.

The umbrella shaped caisson is hung from the ceiling right on top of the stage, yet there are





# Museum

ARTICLE BY XIA TU

◁ The caisson acoustic device is shaped like a nautilus shell (by Dong Yanqing).

▽ A recent drama presentation of "Lei Yu" or "Thunderstorm" by contemporary playwright Cao Yu. Notice the way that the audience has been seated in small groups around low wooden tables (by Wang Miao).


Souvenirs of traditional Chinese theatre: antique program guides (by Xu Baoshan)

no columns to support the stage entrance. The caisson is not merely decorative but is acoustic equipment, by which sound on the stage is amplified and transmitted by the caisson in a natural way without the aid of a modern amplification system. The sound is audible throughout the theatre. The audience has no difficulty in hearing dialogues spoken or melodies sung by actors or musicians.

From the viewpoint of its architecture, the Tianjin Opera Museum is unique. The traditional brick and wood structure reveals features of Chaozhou (in Guangdong Province) architecture.

The structure's layout is in the style of a courtyard house for an extended wealthy family. Passages connecting doors and halls of the main building with those of the eastern and western chambers and auxiliary houses are unified by a winding corridor. The structure is very austere in that its lines are rectangular and perpendicular. At the same time, it appears harmonious and steady, as the exquisite carvings which make up the corners of the stage impart a sense of serenity and comfort.

At the end of the performance I discovered two murals by the side of the main gate, depicting scenes from ancient operas. Within the display rooms the eastern and western chambers are exhibits entitled: "A Brief History of the Development of Chinese Opera" and "A Display of Tianjin Opera". In addition there are relics of theatrical props, such as stage costumes worn by actors to perform for the Qing court.

The late famous Peking opera singer Ma Lianliang's costume is also on display. A purple dragon robe, it is embroidered with ten dragons of pure gold threads. The character *shou* (longevity) is written 73 times. The robe was a court dress and gift from Zai Lun, son of Yi Kuang, a prince of the Qing Dynasty. It was converted with considerable care into a stage costume. 

Translated by He Fei







the mountain we walked upward along a stone path climbing scores of steps before arriving at a giant rock carved with two characters which can best be translated as "unsurpassed", reputed to be the writing of a high ranking official near the end of the Qing Dynasty.

After crossing a small bridge we came to a place full of steep cliffs and boulders having bizarre shapes. Xiao Liu, our guide, told us

### The Tang Dynasty Tiancheng Temple



The Tiancheng Temple on Mount Panshan was originally built during the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and subsequently expanded in the Liao, Ming and Qing Dynasties. Looking afar from the temple, we could enjoy the beauty of forests and the mountain. Emperor Qianlong (reign dates 1736-1795) had visited the temple sev-

**T**he metropolis of Tianjin City gradually receded in the distance as we headed north. What took its place was the fresh air and wide open spaces interspersed with pockets of antiquity which characterize Tianjin's suburbs. The first leg of our excursion to Tianjin's outskirts took us to Mount Panshan, also known as "the first mountain east of Beijing".

Cao Cao, better known as the Emperor Wudi of Wei, one of the three kingdoms formed during the period known as the Three Kingdoms (220-280), was the first emperor reported to have visited Mount Panshan. Since that time emperors have ventured to this scenic retreat, with those from the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) dropping by most often. Each time on their way back home from a visit to the Eastern Tombs, the Qing Dynasty emperors would make a sightseeing digression to Mount Panshan. To serve these august guests, 72 temples were successively built in the rear of the mountain. After a trip to Mount Panshan during the late eighteenth century, Emperor Qianlong was quoted as saying: "Had I known of Mount Panshan's scenic beauty before, I would not have visited southern China." It is not surprising, therefore, that when our hosts in Tianjin learned about our intention to visit Tianjin's outlying areas, they all suggested Mount Panshan as the most interesting destination.

When we arrived at the foot of Mount Panshan, we were greeted with a colourfully painted arch bearing the inscription, "The First Mountain East of Beijing". Under the arch were stalls selling fruits and local products. Faced with crates of attractive persimmons and red dates, we could not resist the temptation to buy a big batch of them and snacked on them during the course of our walk.

After passing through the gate leading to



**Tiancheng Temple, dating from the Tang Dynasty and visited several times by Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (by Liu Guanghui)**

that Mount Panshan was noted for its beautiful scenery naturally fashioned by the interaction of pine trees, boulders and waters in a mountain setting. While talking we discovered a giant rock shaped like a *yuanbao* standing in our way. A *yuanbao* is a shoe-shaped gold or silver ingot once used as money in ancient China. Two children selling fruit sat on its top. When we focused our camera on the youngsters they covered their faces, saying that they did not want to be photographed because peddling on the mountain was forbidden.

Zigzagging further up the mountain trail we soon came to a big stone bridge. At the bridgehead stood an age-old pine tree spreading its branches as if to greet visitors, thus, the tree is called the "Greeting Pine". There are also many unusually shaped pine trees dotting the mountainside. As these trees grow in remote areas between the cliffs, they are largely inaccessible.

eral times to worship. A man became a monk acting as a sort of proxy for the emperor at the temple. Such imperial monastic surrogates were at times appointed by emperors who wished to show their devotion to Buddhism but could not forsake the affairs of state for life in a monastery. Unfortunately, at present there are no images of the Buddha remaining, but there is a teahouse. The teahouse uses water fetched from a clear spring in its rear courtyard to brew tea which is sweet and refreshing.

There are two ginkgo trees in the temple's front courtyard. One of them bearing golden yellow leaves was quite tall, rising some 38 metres above the ground.

From the Tiancheng Temple we first went east, and then north, passing by the Wansong Temple, and proceeded further northwest. There on the Qingsong (Pine) Ridge stands the Wujian (Sword Wielding) Platform. Walking along the ridge we crossed a valley

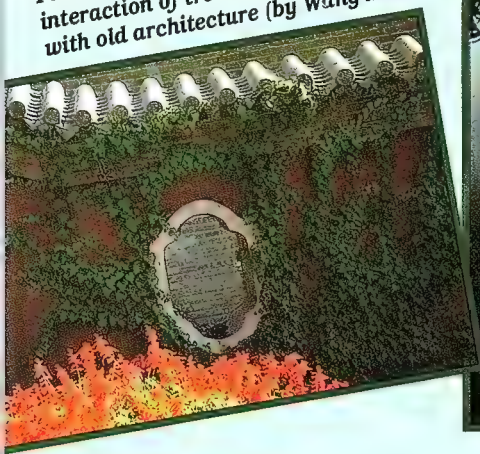


# Tianjin's Outskirts

ARTICLE BY QIN CHUAN

*The Dingguang Stupa on the major peak of Mount Panshan is an excellent vantage point to view the surrounding environs (by Liu Guanghui).*

Besides the sheer natural beauty offered by pine trees and boulders having unusual shapes, Mount Panshan also presents delightful interaction of trees and other plants with old architecture (by Wang Miao).



黃崖關

Huangya Pass



盤山

Mt. Panshan



獨樂寺

Dule Temple

*Dule Temple's unretouched exterior (by Liu Guanghui)*



*Dule Temple's Guanyin statue towers through two storeys, nearly touching the caisson ceiling (by Wang Zhicheng). ▷*



and then climbed upwards to a path leading to the main peak, known as Guayue (Moon Hanging) Peak.

The Moon Hanging Peak towers some 864 metres above sea level. Perched on it is a three-storey octagonal pagoda. It is a Buddhist sanra stupa for relics built during the Liao Dynasty at the end of the tenth century and later reconstructed during the Ming Dynasty. Approaching the stupa we noticed the characters inscribed on it reading "Five chi" (less than two metres) away from heaven" and "All mountains are dwarfed before it". As I looked at the clouds around and beneath me I did have a sensation that I was floating among the clouds.

After departing the environs of Mount Panshan, we made our way towards Jixian County. Formerly known as Yu-

Dule Temple's Ancient Guanyin





*The Huangya Pass section of the Great Wall was built during the Ming Dynasty (by Wang Miao).*



黃崖關  
Huangya  
Pass

盤山  
Mt. Panshan

獨樂寺  
Dule Temple

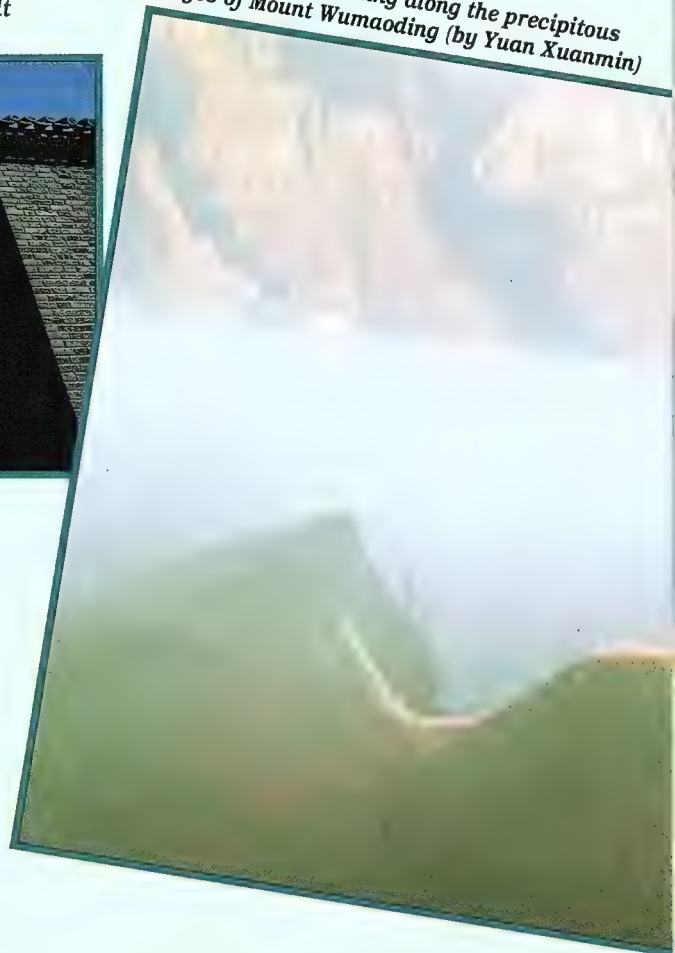


*Left: One of the attendant Buddhas of Dule Temple's Guanyin (by Wang Miao)*

*Lower left: A mural inside Dule Temple depicting life in ancient times (by Wang Zhicheng)*



*The Great Wall snaking along the precipitous ridges of Mount Wumaoding (by Yuan Xuanmin)*



yang in ancient times, there are still many old temples and monasteries located along the network of streets crisscrossing the county. Our destination was the well-known Dule Temple in the county seat of Jixian.

"Dule" can be translated as "exclusive happiness". Legend has it that during the Tang Dynasty, when General An Lushan rebelled against the emperor, he held a rally at the temple and he gave the temple its present name because he wanted happiness exclusively for himself instead of sharing it with the people.

Before entering the Dule Temple, we had to pass through a street lined with shops which are imitations of ancient buildings and are also colourfully painted. They form a sharp contrast to the true unretouched colour of Dule Temple's exterior. Beyond the front gate is the Guanyin Pavilion, which is the heart of the Dule Temple. What is particularly noteworthy about this structure is that Guanyin (a Bodhisatva) was first carved and later a pavilion was erected to protect the statue.

Xiao Liu informed me that the Guanyin statue is one of the largest ancient sculptures extant in China today. In fact, I had to bend my head back as far as possible in order to see the head. Reaching 15.4 metres high from its 72 centimetre thick lotus pedestal, it rises through three tiers of platforms to the



evidenced in both statues and ceramics of the period, particularly in the depiction of clothing and facial expressions.

We then went down to the basement of the pavilion, where a real treat was in store for us. The walls were covered with large colourful murals with motifs on the themes of the sixteen arhats, or those who had attained nirvana, and King Er Ming. The portraits of deities in these murals are more than two metres in height. The arhats don kasaya, an outer vestment which resembles a patchwork quilt in its pattern arrangement. Though the arhats all possess benevolent facial expressions as one would expect from those who had reached nirvana, their postures are varied. The upper parts of the murals are

3,000 metres long. Travelling northward, we reached the pass after a twenty-minute ride. Xiao Liu told me that the Eight Trigrams, or Bagua City at Huangya Pass is unique. To find out why, he suggested that we climb up to the battlements on a precipice near the city for an aerial view.

To reach these battlements we had to negotiate a stream. There was a bridge with five arches spanning the stream, but it was out of repair. So we were forced to roll up our trouser legs, bare our feet and wade through the water, holding on to each other for support. When we arrived at the middle of the stream, the water was ice cold. The bone-chilling waters motivated us to speed up our pace to reach the opposite bank. While we

were gasping to catch our breath we discovered an old man and a child had harnessed the power of high tech electronics to catch fish with less effort. Their electronic system consisted of two wires connected to an electrical generator powered by a revolving bicycle wheel which they used to electrocute fish in the water. The fish would float on the water surface and the electronics innovators could then net their fish at their leisure.

At last, we climbed up to the battlements which command a panoramic view of the Huangya Pass section of the Great Wall. Constructed following the contour of the Wumouding Mountain, the Huangya Pass has strategic significance. The Eight Trigrams City is located at the pass. In Chinese philosophy, the eight trigrams are eight different combinations of whole lines or broken lines which were formerly used in divination and were made famous in the book *Yi Jing*, also known as *The*

*Book of Changes*, compiled by Confucius. Bagua gets its name from the fact that its streets were laid out in accordance with patterns of the eight trigrams. There, "trigramming" streets, plus a maze of zigzagging roads and alleys with dead ends combine to make Bagua City, resemble a labyrinth from afar where strangers could easily lose their way.

When we descended from the mountain and entered the city, we soon blundered into a dead end, though we were led by our native guide, Xiao Liu. Before we could proceed any further, we had to first return to our starting point, and then begin once again. We, however, took some consolation from the fact that we were not the first and would not be the last to experience the frustration of getting lost in the maze.

Translated by Anne Yan



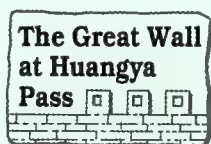
**The labyrinthine Bagua (Eight Trigrams) City of the Great Wall (by Wang Miao)**

vividly coloured caisson ceiling. To protect the statue, there are props to support it at various heights and a system of braces inserted between the columns and crossbeams.

We ascended to the second tier platform to inspect the statue more closely. The facial expression is placid with a faint smile through closed lips. The robe and belts securing it seem to flow together gracefully, and Guanyin's posture lends an air of dignity. The logistics of sculpting such an enormous statue alone make the effort a herculean task without considering the artistic creativity necessary to capture the spirit of the Bodhisattva. To top it all off, on the crown of Guanyin's head are carved ten small heads; thus, it is also known as the Eleven-Headed Guanyin. Standing on either side of Guanyin is an attendant Buddha. All three images bear a strong flavour of Tang Dynasty artistic style as

skylscapes with representations of clouds and wind framed by mountains, while the lower parts depict stories of worldly concerns.

Xiao Liu explained to us that these murals were discovered by chance behind the peeled mud walls when the Guanyin statue was renovated during 1972. The date of their creation is unknown, but it is certain that they were repainted during the Ming Dynasty. How did these works manage to disappear behind the walls? It happened that these murals were covered up by a layer of white lime one centimetre thick when the Dule Temple underwent major repairs in 1753.



In the afternoon we left Jixian and headed for the Huangya Pass section of the Great Wall. This section is



Wantex®



天津針織品進出口公司

中國天津大沽路86號

郵政編碼：300040

電掛：“KNITWEAR”天津

電傳：234035 TJK CN

傳真：310633, 310581

**TIANJIN KNITWEAR IMP.  
& EXP. CORP.**

86 Dagu Road, Tianjin, China

Postcode: 300040

Cable: “KNITWEAR” TIANJIN

Telex: 234035 TJK CN

Fax: 310633, 310581

天津針織品進出口公司  
**TIANJIN KNITWEAR IMP. & EXP. CORP.**





# PANAX GINSENG EXTRACTUM

*Tonic for internal organs,  
tranquilizer and anti-rheumatic agent, promoting  
metabolic and heart functions.*

*Panax Ginseng Extraction (Oral Liquid)*

— 10 c.c. per vial, 10 vials per box, 60 boxes per carton

*Panax Ginseng Extraction (Liquid)*

— 50 c.c. per bottle, 120 bottles per carton

— 100 c.c. per bottle, 60 bottles per carton

*Panax Ginseng Extractum Capsules*

— 30 capsules per bottles, 6 bottles per box, 30 boxes per carton

*Instant Panax Ginseng Tea*

— 3 g per pack, 30 packs per box, 60 boxes per carton



**TIANJIN MEDICINES & HEALTH PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.**

164 Jie Fang Road, Tianjin, China Tel: 316093 Fax: 312144

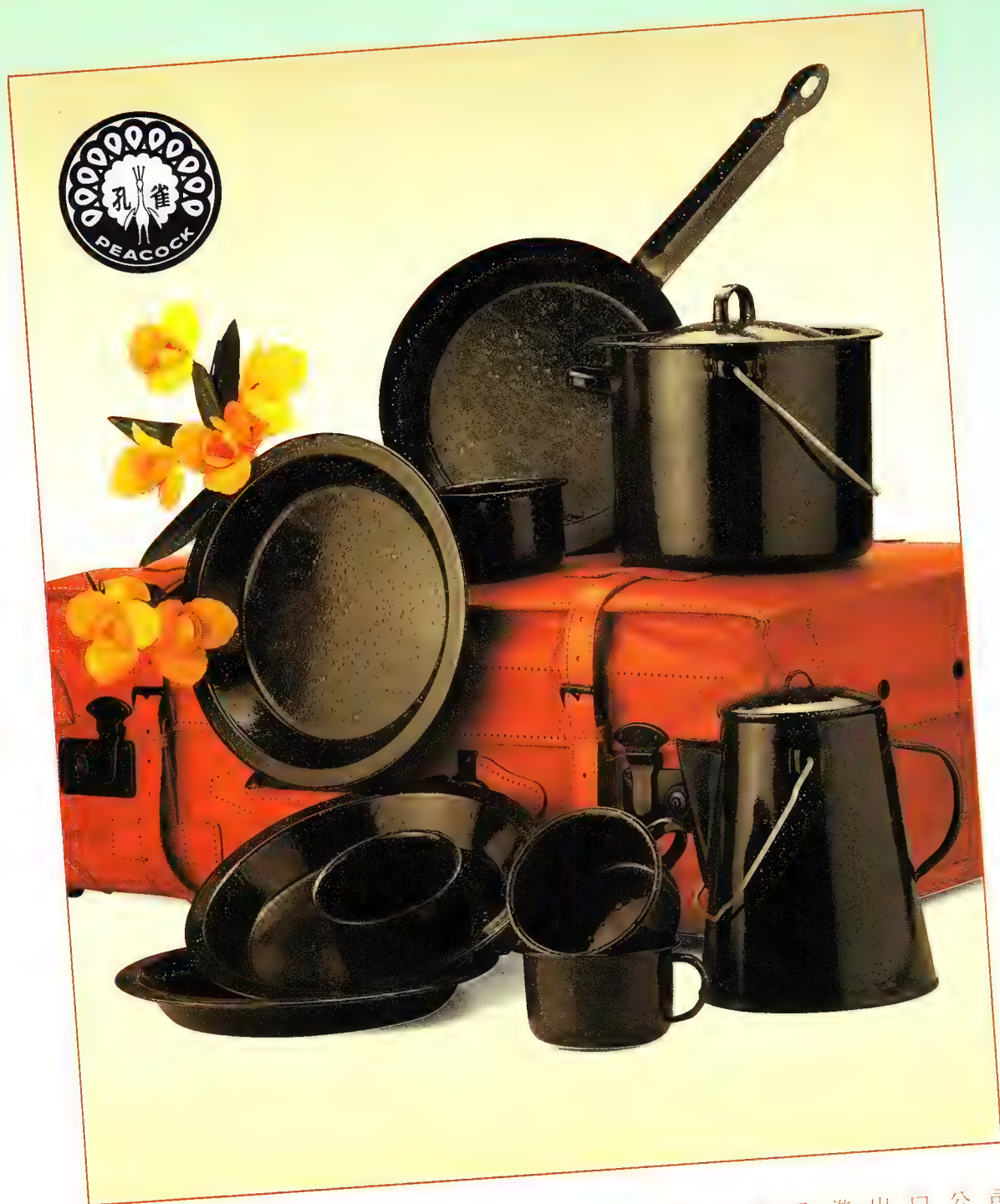
Telex: 23321 TJMHC CN Post Code: 300042

Cable: MEHECO TIANJIN




"PEACOCK" BRAND CAMP WARE

REAL FRIEND OF FASTIDIOUS EATERS



天津輕工業品進出口公司  
TIANJIN LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS  
IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION  
NO 164 LIAONING ROAD, TIANJIN, CHINA  
FAX: (22) 700196 TLX: 23203.23142 TJLIP CN





## Sinotrans Tianjin Dedicates Its Best Service to the Economic & Trade Circles Both Domestic & Abroad

### SCOPE OF BUSINESS

① Space booking, cargo co-ordination, receiving and delivery of cargo at port, Customs Clearance, Inspection and Transportation for imports and exports by sea.

② Receiving and delivery of International Railway Containers and Transitting.

③ Moving imports and exports by air, post, air courier and combined transport of Sea-land, Land-air.

④ Stripping and stuffing of containers both by sea and land, offering door to door service on multi-modal transportation, acts as agents of leasing containers.

⑤ Moving personal effects for foreign embassies, consulates, business communities, groups, and individual foreigners, as well as exhibits and other non-commercial goods.

⑥ Trucking and warehousing.

⑦ Operation of ships, providing feeder service and acts as ship's agents.

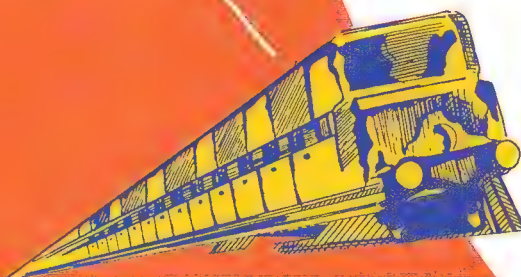
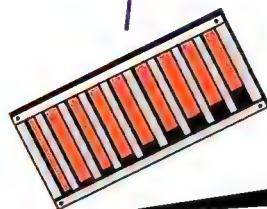
⑧ Repairing trucks, mobile-cranes and installing garment containers.

⑨ Offering information and consultation service for foreign trade transportation.



**China National Foreign Trade  
Transportation Corporation,  
Tianjin Branch**

80 Qufu Road, Tianjin, China Tel: 31-0746  
Cable: "SINOTRANS" TIANJIN  
Telex: 23141, 23207, TJFTT CN  
Fax: (022) 31-7028





A large, irregularly shaped, light-colored rock specimen, possibly a fossil or mineral sample, resting on a dark blue surface. The rock has a complex, layered appearance with various shades of white, grey, and brown, suggesting different mineral compositions or fossil structures. The edges are jagged and uneven. The background is a solid, dark blue color.

237, HE PING STREET, TIANJIN, CHINA TEL: 703073 FAX: (86) 22-701264  
CABLE: "MINMETALS" TIANJIN TELEX: 23224, 23237, 23378 TJMET CN



MUTUAL BENEFIT & JOINT ADVANCE



互惠互利 共同發展



天津機械設備進出口公司

TIANJIN MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.

3, Lasa Road, Heping District, Tianjin, China Tel: 706605 Fax: 022-703956  
Telex: 23320 EQUIP CN, 23253 EQUIP CN



# TIANJIN FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION

Tianjin Foreign Trade Corporation, approved by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of the People's Republic of China (MOFERT), is a multi-functional and comprehensive organization specializing in import and export business.

## Export Divisions & Their Business Range

1. Garments & Textiles Division: Textiles, knitwear and garments
2. Metals & Minerals, Machinery, Animal By-Products, Native Produce Division: Metals and minerals, machinery, native produce, animal by-products, cereals and oils
3. Light Industrial Products & Coke Division: Coke, light industrial products, stationery and sports goods, arts and crafts, footwear, etc.
4. Chemicals Division: Organic and inorganic chemicals
5. Plumbing Division: Piping materials and fittings of British and US systems
6. Foodstuff Division: Aquatic products, canned foods, etc.
7. Comprehensive Division: Export agency

In export, the variety of colours and designs of our commodities have been improved markedly and the value increased rapidly as a result of our wide scope of business and flexible form and we have gained good credit among the commercial circles all over the world. We always bear in mind the principle of abiding by the contract and keeping the promise in our trading activities.



ADD: 59 NANJING ROAD,  
TIANJIN, CHINA  
TEL : 31.6551, 31.0922  
CABLE: "JINTRA" TIANJIN  
TELEX: 23206 TFIMP CN  
FAX : 022-314339



# Shanghai Garments



Shanghai is China's largest textile industry and garment export base. Started in the 1860s, the export of garments from Shanghai has a history of over 130 years.

Shanghai Garments Import & Export Corporation, the oldest and most experienced textile industry in China, tops the country's list of garment exports in respect of variety, style, quantity and total value.

With large numbers of experts involved in design and research work and with over 200 factories under its control, our company produces fashionable, high-quality goods adapted to the changing trends of world fashion. We have established business relations with more than 1,000 clients in 800 countries and regions, and about one-third of our products are sold through world-famous stores.

Abiding by our motto of 'Quality first, prestige first, adherence to contracts and credit, and best service', we would like to form long-term business relationships — with comprehensive economic cooperation and technical exchange — with executives all over the world. We also undertake processing with supplied materials, designs or brand names; compensation trade, joint ventures and co-management. We warmly welcome orders and business talks.



**SHANGHAI GARMENTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**





The corporation exports various kinds of men's wear, ladies' wear, and children's wear made of fabrics like cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics, linen fabrics, polyester fabrics, and cotton, wool, silk, linen, or man-made fiber blended fabrics, as well as accessories for garment industry.

On the other hand, we import garment fabrics, accessories, packaging materials, and garment's production equipment, and contract orders of processing supplied raw materials to buyers' specifications, processing imported raw materials, compensation trade, etc.



ZHEJIANG GARMENTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

No. 18 Xixia Ling Beishan Road,  
Hangzhou, China

Tel: 771424 Postcode: 310007

Cable: 0749 HANGZHOU

Telex: 351060 351061 GMTH2 CN

Fax: 0571-771761 722934





## Scope of Business:

### I. FORESTAL PRODUCTS:

**Forestal Products:** Candles, X'mas item, plush toys, fireworks and firecrackers, hardware, bonsai, birds, fish, bamboo leaves, etc.

**Jute & Plastic Products:** Jute bags, jute cloth, jute yarn, jute/PP mixed bags, PP woven bags, woven polymesh bags, PE tarpaulins, PP/PE container bags, PE sand bags, monofilament bags, PP/PE shopping bags, cotton/PP mixed bags, cotton bags, cotton stockinette, ramie, degummed ramie, ramie top, ramie yarn, ramie and cotton yarn, ramie noil and other ramid products, sanyapi, barks of paper mulberry.

**Dried Fruits & Vegetables:** Air-dried vegetables, air-dried mushroom slices, dried red chillis, honey, feeding stuff, dried black fungus, golden mushrooms, straw mushrooms, oyster mushrooms, canned shiitake and other edible fungus, dried dates, white nuts, dried radish string, stevia leaves, preserved vegetables, salted cucumber, salted eggplant, salted rape blossoms, leeks in brine, salted lotus roots, lotus roots in vinegar, preserved radish-strips, etc.

**Bamboo, Wooden & Straw Products:** Logs, timbers, hard board, wooden chopsticks, various

wooden products and furniture, bamboo brooms, bamboo chopsticks, bamboo products, door curtains, birdcages, bamboo canes, Japanese straw mats, straw beach mats, various straw products and car bead cushions, etc.

**Sential Oils & Aromatic Chemicals:** White camphor oil, cedarwood oil, sassafras oil, natural eucalyptus oil, giner oil litsea cubeba oil, spearmint oil, natural camphor powder, musk xylol, heliotropin, coumarin, citric acid, eucalyptus citriodora oil, garlic oil, vetivert oil, etc.

### II. ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS:

**Handknotted Carpets & Rugs:** "Peony & Phoenix" brand silk carpets, woolen carpets, hooked rugs, pull cut rugs with latex back, cross stitch rugs, needle point rugs, cotton wasterugs, "Swan" brand velveteen rugs, etc.

**Animal By-Products:** Fur garments, animal hairs, animal skin and leather, salted hog casings, bristles, bristle brushes and other animal by-products.

**Leather:** Leather garments, leather slippers, leather espedrilles, leather handbags, wallets, etc.

**Down & Feather Products:** Feather, down garments, down quilts, down and feather products.



浙江省土產畜產進出口公司 ZHEJIANG NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS I/E CORP.

3rd-9th Floor, Economic Trade Building 102 Fengqi Road, Hangzhou, China Tel: 557532-538 736 Fax: 86-571-552310 Cable: "CHINA" "UHSU" HANGZHOU Tlx: 35013/351054 "UHSU" CN General Manager: Gong Rong Xiang  
中國杭州市鳳起路102號經貿大樓8-9層 電話: 557532-538, 736 傳真: 86-571-552310 電掛: 6651 杭州 電傳: 35013/351054 TUHSU CN 總經理: 龔榮祥



## Shandong Knitted Garments

Shandong has good harvests of cotton and advanced textile industry, which provide a good foundation for knitwear production.

We export garments for all the four seasons. Materials used include grass cloth, mesh cloth, cotton stockinette, cotton flannel, towelling and yard-dyed fabrics made from 6 to 60-count pure cotton, blended and mixed yarns.

Available items are T-shirts, polo shirts, vests, briefs, pyjamas, night gowns, playing suits, jogging suits, baby's clothing, dresses, coverall, as well as pure cotton socks, cotton gloves, hand-made or machine-made embroideries and printed artware.

The adoption of international up-to-date machines and equipment has ensured the production in exquisite workmanship. We also undertake processing with supplied materials and designs.

Our products are of best quality, comfortable to wear and we have a full range of varieties. When you buy knitted garments, Shandong is really an ideal place.

We have skillful staff with knowledge of merchandise and business, who offer you best service.

We welcome orders, GMT business, compensation trade, joint-venture, investment, and all kinds of businesses. Catalogues and samples are available on request. Satisfaction guaranteed.



**Shandong Textiles Import &  
Export Corporation, Knitwears &  
Home-textiles Branch**

78, Zhongshan Road, Qingdao, China Fax: 0532-279739  
Tel: 264058 279902 Cable: "CHINATEX" Qingdao  
Telex: 32123 TEX QD CN



# ITS LOVELINESS INCREASES

浙江絲綢進出口有限公司

Zhejiang Province, with its capital Hangzhou, is China's main silk-producing base, with an annual raw silk output of more than 100000 tons, plus piece goods of over 200 million metres. Zhejiang Silk Import & Export Corporation, represents some 300 enterprises, with a workforce of over 100000, engaged in every aspect of silk production, from cocoon cultivation to spinning and weaving. The corporation has developed firm trading relationships with more than 100 regions, and encourages economic and technical co-operation of every description, to mutual advantage. Your enquiry is most warmly welcomed.



**ZHEJIANG SILK IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION** 浙江省絲綢進出口公司

Add: 55, Tiyuchang Road, Hangzhou, China Tel: 554249-316, 317 Cable: ZJSILK HANGZHOU Telex: 35016 TCZSB CN Fax: 573191, 558411







# Exploration into the Last Mystery on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau



PHOTOS BY LING FENG  
ARTICLE BY CHEN FU

*A landscape typical of the plateau — the blue waters of the lake are as smooth as a mirror against the vast expanse of a sunny sky studded with patches of white clouds.*



**L**ocated in southwestern Qinghai is the largest area without human habitation on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. An exploration into this area offers not only an adventurous experience but a chance to see a world so rarely frequented by man and so unspoilt.

On 21 May, 1989, our well-prepared exploration team<sup>1</sup> set out from Xining, the provincial capital located in eastern Qinghai. Going 800 kilometres westward along the Qinghai-Tibet Highway, the team arrived at Golmud, the second largest city in Qinghai, and then proceeded south to a station about 500 kilometres away. The target area, 70 kilometres north of the Tanggula Pass, is our first working station which is located near Mount Gêladaindong and the gateway to the source of the Changjiang River.

The exploration team worked at all the eight stations in the region spending several days at each one. The exploration lasted 100 days in the "no-man zone" 5,000 metres above sea level.

### Land of Lakes

Located in the bosom of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Qinghai Hohxil Region includes the Hohxil Mountains and their surrounding areas extending from south of the Kunlun Mountains to north of the Tanggula Mountains. Covering an area of 74,000 square kilometres, it joins the Qinghai-Tibet Highway in the east and the Hohxil Region in Tibet in the west.



***Caught in the river waters, the jeeps of the exploration team escape the danger at last.***

There are lakes everywhere in the region, more than 300 of them. Ulan Ul Lake is the largest with a surface of 800 square kilometres. Nearly all the sizable lakes in the region are saltwater lakes or salt lakes except for the Taiyang Lake and some freshwater lakes. The water of the lakes paint the plateau beautiful shades of emerald green and indigo blue.

During the course of our exploration into the region, we saw moderately undulating hills here and there, showing the characteristics of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. When we got to the highest peaks at an elevation of over 6,000 metres in the south and northwest of the region, we found that they were covered with recent glaciers (the remains of the last glaciation of the Quaternary Ice Age).

The first working day after we entered the Hohxil Region, we left our camp site by car for a place twenty kilometres away, but our five jeeps got caught in a quagmire after covering only two or three kilometres. This happened more than thirty times between 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. At last, we got back to our camp site safe and sound.

Why did the jeeps sink so many times within the space of only seven hours? The answer is found in the fact that the terrain is covered with layers of icy earth sixty to seventy metres deep, whereas the seasonal melting depth each year reaches only one or two metres below the surface. Therefore, the surface seems dry and smooth but it is actually dotted with pitfalls. What is more, oxygen gets thinner as the elevation





*A superabundance of water in the source area of the Changjiang River helps to create marshes such as this one.*



*It is hard to believe that this nearly dry creek near Ulan Ul Lake could provide team members with over fifty kilogrammes of fish.*



increases, and thus, every 1,000 metres of elevation causes the jeeps to lose seven horse-power. At an elevation of 5,000 metres, the jeeps have lost nearly half their horse-power, so that when they do get caught, they hardly have enough power to drive out.

The density of oxygen in the region is only 50 per cent of that on the plains, and it was rather difficult for us, coming from the plains, to get used to it. Most of the explorers suffered more or less from the effects of the altitude. In terms of health, I ranked in the first five among the sixty-eight team members, and yet, in the first half of the exploration period, I suffered seriously from the altitude. Besides the common symptoms of fast heartbeats, gasps and headaches, several times when I woke up at midnight, I felt my lungs so constricted that even deep breaths did not help me take in enough oxygen. Turning and twisting, I could not fall asleep, and I doubted whether I would live through the night!

In addition to the scarcity of oxygen, the low temperature was another ordeal for us. The temperature went down below 0°C. In our tents we had only air cushions and leather quilts separating us from the earth surface. Sleeping in the thick sleeping bags, covered with felt covers, I could hardly stand the penetrating cold coming from the ground. Every night I slept in my bag with my woollen trousers on to keep my feet warm. When we woke up in the morning, the parts near our heads were damp, for our warm breaths at night were frozen by the cold air.

### **Cooking at High Altitudes**

As the temperature is very low even during the summer, snow is the usual form of precipitation. While people in Zhengzhou and Xi'an at the same latitude in eastern China were bothered by the hot weather, we could not do without our down overcoats. In the course of the exploration, it snowed as often as five times a day, and we never had as many as three sunny days running.

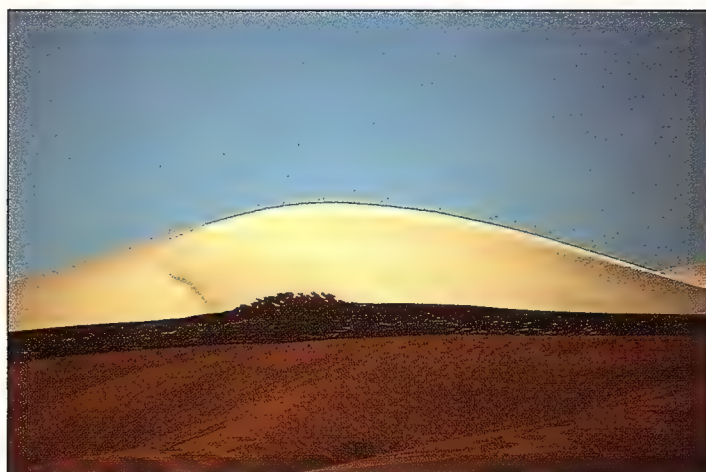
The high altitude caused us cooking troubles as the water boiled at about 85°C. We used the high pressure pots to cook meals, but it took at least two or three hours to cook large pieces of meat.

This area is known as "no-man zone", but in the course of our exploration we could see the tents of Tibetan herdsmen and their yaks and sheep near our first camp sites. Of course, we were delighted to see

men in the "no-man zone". We brought some food and medicine to them and sat for a while in their tents. However, at the camp site east of Ulan Ul Lake, some 200 kilometres from the Qinghai-Tibet Highway, we could not see any human beings around. We thought we had entered a "no-man zone" true to its name, but one day during our exploration, when we came to Mount Maliao, thirty kilometres south of Ulan Ul Lake, we found some Mani stone piles above which were flapping scripture banners. It was a trace of human habitation, and we were overjoyed by it.



*It is snowing heavily and the ground is covered with large snow flakes. Because of the bad weather, we hurry to set up our tents for the night.*



*The ice cap of the glacier on the plateau has become crescent — shaped as the result of wind erosion.*





***As we move like a small army, we have brought with us abundant provisions. Sometimes, we have tasty deep-fried twisted dough sticks.***

without even turning their heads. We were all feeling perplexed when suddenly they came back and prostrated themselves as they approached.

We did not understand what all this meant. One of our team members who spoke Tibetan went over to talk with them and then we knew they had come from Amdo County in the Tibet Autonomous Region to herd cattle here and live a self-sufficient nomadic life. As for their prostrations, we could not clearly understand. It was probable, we thought, that as they had never seen so many cars and men with colourful down overcoats, they mistook all this for the revelation of divine forces and thus prostrated themselves in awe.

This Tibetan family lived the farthest away from the highway and was only the eighth family we had met since we entering the Hohxil Region. From then on, we did not meet any people as we were really deep into the "no-man zone".

### **Regional Wildlife**

The region is a paradise for wild animals. In the course of our exploration, we saw more than 9,000 large animals, some of which, such as Tibetan antelopes, wild yaks and wild donkeys, are listed as typical of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and which are under the first ranking state protection.

A wild yak weighs up to one ton, and we were told that the horns of the yak can turn over a jeep. Once, near the north shore of Xijir Ulan Lake, we saw a group of about 300 yaks rushing down the mountain slopes like an army stirring up waves of dust. The track where they had galloped was ploughed over and full of holes stretching into the far distance.

One day, a team member and I were driving back to our first camp site past the glacier on the north slope of the highest peak (5,727 metres) of the Ulan UI Mountains. At dusk, we came to a vast expanse of smooth open ground. All of a sudden, seven or eight Tibetan antelopes appeared in front of our jeep, standing in a horizontal line. Then they ran away towards the north. In seconds, they got to the top of a knoll further north. That is when I saw a wolf running after them a short distance away.

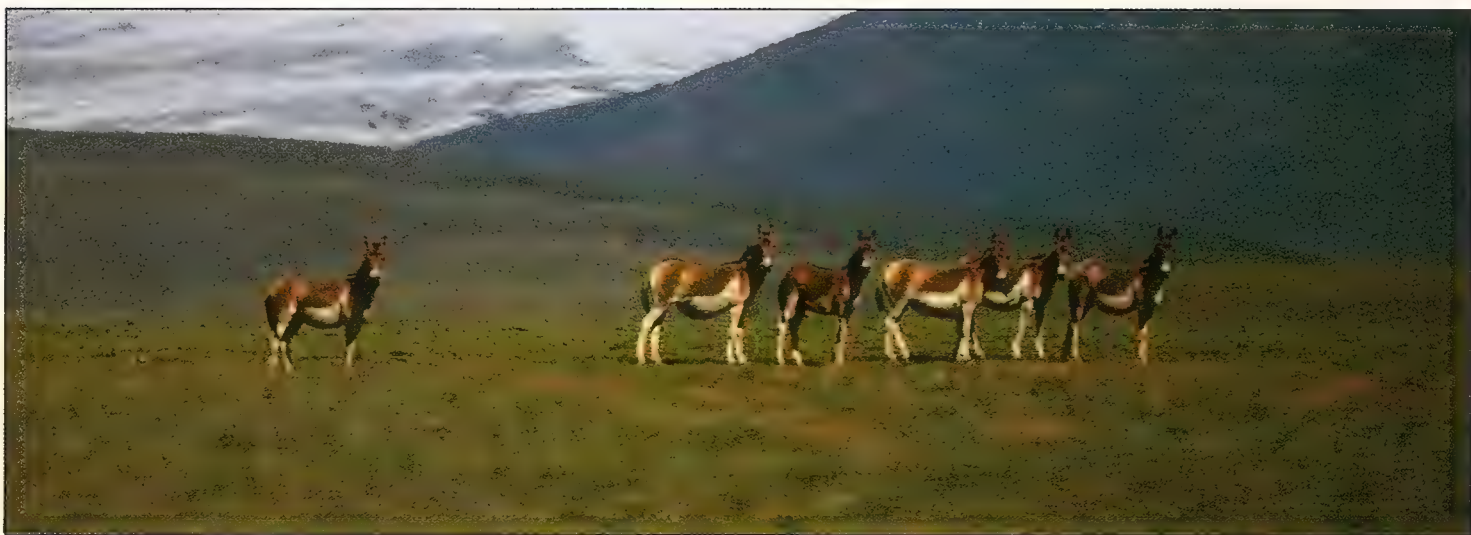


Later, we did meet the Tibetans when we were working around Zhentou (Pillow) Cliff to the southwest of the camp site on the east shore of Ulan UI Lake. We were all too busy collecting samples, taking photos or drawing maps to notice anything else as the place is a wonderful site of volcanic topography: the valley is filled with small pumice stones while the slopes are covered with large bulging volcanic boulders. Finally, we saw two Tibetan women and two children standing 100 metres away. We waved to greet them and ask them to come over, but they went away





*The volcanic topography is the principal scenery in the Hohxil Region.*



*The wild donkey below the snow-capped mountain, a special species on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, is a rare animal under state protection.*



A volcanic eruption reportedly took place in the Hohxil Region in 1973, and one of the objectives of our exploration was to prove or disprove this report. The vestiges of a volcanic eruption are scattered all over the vast area to the west of our camp site at Gangqiqu. Visible are a flat-topped mountain and the remaining volcanic cone. Such names as the Table Mountain and the Pillow Cliff south of Ulan Ul Lake denote, in fact, the flat-topped mountains characterized by a flat top and steep slopes covered with volcanic rocks of all sizes. With wisps of mist drifting over, the volcanic cone of the flat-topped mountain north of Xijir Ulan Lake looks like an active volcano puffing out steam, gases and ashes.

Geologists say that the Qinghai section of the Hohxil Region has been the main area of volcanic activity on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau since the Cenozoic Era<sup>2</sup>. The time of the volcanic activity was mainly at the same time as the rise in elevation of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The exploration team did not find any newly-erupted lava or topographical features indicative of a recent eruption, thus giving a negative verdict to the report about a volcanic eruption in 1973.



*Colourful flowers bloom even on the cold plateau.*



*The temperature of the hot spring under the glacier of Mount Bukadaban, the highest peak in Qinghai, reaches 92°C. The perpendicular height of the glacier above the spring is less than 200 metres.*

At the south slope of Mount Bukadaban, 6,860 metres in elevation and the highest peak in Qinghai, we found a hot spring whose temperature reaches as high as 91°C, while the local boiling point is only 85°C. The sérac grove on the lower glacier is just 200 metres above the hot spring, forming a sharp contrast. The reason for this is that in modern times, hot springs mostly appear in areas of frequent volcanic and seismic activities, that

is, areas of intense movements of the earth's crust. The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is still rising in elevation and some day this magnificent but empty place may be revitalized.



Translated by Gu Weizhou



*This hearty chick patiently waits for its mother to return to the nest with food.*

<sup>1</sup>The exploration team was composed of sixty-eight members and nineteen jeeps and trucks. At first, the entire team moved and camped together, but then, to make the best use of time and facilities, we were divided into sub-groups to study the region's geology, geography and biology. The three teams radiated out from the centre into the surrounding areas making ever widening circles. In total, the team had eleven camp sites, eight of which were also working stations.

<sup>2</sup>The Cenozoic Era, lasting approximately 59 million years, is the fifth of the geologic eras and the most recent in geologic history. During this period, with the disappearance of the reptiles of the Mesozoic Era, the mammals reached their peak of multiplication, and creatures similar to men became highly developed. Man himself appeared in the late period of this era.



# NUWA AND FUXI in Chinese Mythology

ARTICLE BY SU XIN

**C**hinese mythology considers Fuxi and Nüwa the creators of mankind. The two are brother and sister, born three months apart to the Water Spirit; they wed each other and thereby brought the human race into existence. Later, the concept of incest arose and marriage between brother and sister and similarly close relatives was prohibited.

Fuxi is said to have taught his descendants to fish and hunt (by making the first nets) and to domesticate animals. He also invented the Eight Trigrams, used in divination. For her part, Nüwa created mankind by modelling men and women out of clay. She also repaired the vault of heaven by melting down five-coloured stones, brought the floods under control and exterminated dangerous animals, thereby enabling her children to lead a peaceful life.

Temples dedicated to the two, who are venerated as deities, have been built in many places throughout China over the ages. The most characteristic are the Wahuang Temple in Shexian County, Hebei; the Fuxi Temple near Tianshui in Gansu, said to be Fuxi's birthplace; and the Taihaoling Mausoleum in Huaiyang County, Henan.

## The First Mother

According to the Chinese creation myth, before the heavens and the earth separated, there was no human race. Unable to bear the wildness and desolation of the universe, Nüwa took a piece of yellow clay from the bottom of a river and from it modelled human beings, working day and night. But since the earth was much too spacious for her to fill by her own efforts, she hit upon the idea of getting the human beings themselves to multiply, coupling male with female. Life itself would be finite, but the process of reproduction infinite. Nüwa is thus considered the mother of mankind, a sort of fertility goddess, as well as the goddess of match-making.

The Wahuang Temple is located in the far south of Hebei half-way up Mount Fenghuang in the northwestern suburbs of Shexian, hard by the River Qingzhang. Built in the Northern Qi dynasty (550–577), it has a history of over 1,400 years.

The complex, which covers an area of 760,000 square metres, is divided into four sections built at the foot and on the slopes of the mountain. The main structures are high up near the summit, the lower ones having ceased to exist.

Guangsheng Temple and Zisun (Sons and Grandsons) Hall are the only buildings which have survived intact.

According to traditional Chinese thinking, it was the sacred duty of every male to ensure the continuity of the family line and the race by producing sons and grandsons (females did not count!). It used to be said that, out of three unfilial sins, the gravest was to die without male issue. Even now, those who earnestly desire a son come to Zisun Hall to pray to the goddess so that she will fulfil their wish.

The hall contains a statue of Wahuang — in other words, Nüwa — bearing a tablet which proclaims *Wahuang Shengmu* (Holy Mother Wahuang). Around her are clustered many clay dolls of baby boys, placed there by those whose wishes have been answered. Apart from giving thanks for services rendered, this is also a way of letting the goddess know the good news.

To reach this hall you need to take the ancient zigzag paved path, two metres wide; it is known as Shibapan (Eighteen Bends). The hall has a lovely setting, with green mountains all around and the River Qingzhang below.





1



2

**Nüwa mends the vault of heaven (1, by Peng Zhenge), while Fuxi is credited with invention of hunting, fishing and keeping livestock (2, by Zhang Shenggui).**



The chains and hooks anchor the Wahuang Temple to the cliff (1).  
The over 1,400-year-old temple (3) is reached by an ancient  
zigzagging path (2, by Yang Zhijian); it's a long way up from the  
riverbank (5) (1, 3 and 5 by Peng Zhenge). Tiger-headed shoes  
keep children safe from evil spirits (4, by Wang Jianliang).



2



3

4



As we mentioned at the outset, one of Nüwa's feats was to repair the vault of heaven. The way this happened was as follows. Since Nüwa had invented humans and instituted marriage, peace reigned in heaven and on earth. But, one day, Gonggong the Water God entered into a dispute with Zhurong the Fire God. This developed into a major battle which raged from heaven to earth, neither of the gods being able to assert himself as the outright winner. When they reached Mount Buzhou in northwestern China, still in hot pursuit, the furious Gonggong hit Mount Buzhou with his head, bringing down one of the columns which supported the vault of heaven with a tremendous crash. The ensuing cavity created confusion in heaven and earth:

fires and floods played havoc, wild beasts ran amok. Not wishing her children to suffer, Nüwa did her best to repair it. She set up a huge cauldron at the foot of Mount Zhonghuang (now Fenghuang) and into it she placed five-coloured pebbles and stones she collected from the River Qingzhang. She heated the cauldron so that the stones melted, and used the resulting sticky paste to patch up the sky. Next she chopped all four feet off the Great Tortoise and used these as four pillars to prop up the vault of heaven anew. She then put out the fires, tamed the floods and eliminated the wild beasts. Peace returned to earth. Later generations built a temple at the spot where Nüwa melted the stones.

A three-storeyed building more than

twenty metres high, the Wahuang Temple is built close against the cliff wall. At its back it is fitted with iron chains, bars and hooks which fasten it to tethers embedded in the cliff. When the temple is packed with people, I was told, it tilts forward slightly so that the iron chains are stretched taut. The auxiliary buildings to either side of the temple are interconnected by means of balustraded stone steps. Judging from the rich ornamentation on the carved roof beams and the painted rafters, these buildings must date from either the Ming or the Qing dynasties.

We also paid a visit to a grotto from the Northern Qi dynasty dug out from the north wall to the left of the temple. It contains four Buddhas. Its interior walls







are carved with two sutras — the *Sad-dharma-pundarika* (Lotus of True Law) and the *Sandhinirmocanavyuha*, which is an explanation of Mahayana doctrines.

### Fuxi the Inventor

Paintings on brick and stone carvings from the Han dynasty confirm that the story of Fuxi and Nüwa as a couple is very ancient. The characteristic image is one that appears time and time again: the upper part of their bodies is human, clothed in a robe, and they wear hats; the lower body, however, is in the form of a snake or dragon with the two tails intertwined. Fuxi holds the sun, with a golden bird in it, and usually a carpenter's square; Nüwa holds the moon with a toad in it, and often a pair of scissors or compasses. In some depictions, there is also a lovely child which stands between the two, holding their hands.

Apart from teaching the people of the Central Plains to make nets for fishing and hunting, Fuxi also invented the Eight Trigrams or *bagua* based on his observation of astronomy and natural phenomena. These eight basic patterns are composed of the two primary forms: *yang*, the male principle, represented by a continuous straight line, and *yin*, the female principle, shown by a broken line. They are called *qian*, *kun*, *zhen*, *xun*, *kan*, *li*, *gen* and *dui*, and they are supposed

to represent heaven, earth, thunder, wind, water, fire, mountain and swamp, respectively. The Eight Trigrams were used to record events, as well as aspects of the cosmos, but later they were (and still are — in Hong Kong, for example) incorporated with little mirrors and hung facing outwards at the door or window as talismans to repel malign influences.

Still according to legend, Fuxi was born in Chengji (near present-day Tianshui, Gansu Province). Some sources even give dates: 2953-2838 B.C.! Local people offer gifts to Fuxi each year at the temple dedicated to him at Chengji. Built in the Zhengde reign (1506-1521) of the Ming dynasty, the Fuxi Temple covers an area of 249 hectares. Thirty-seven ancient cypresses and one equally ancient scholar tree grow midst numerous halls and pavilions. The evergreens add to the atmosphere of elegance and seclusion.

Fuxi's birthday is celebrated on the sixteenth day of the first lunar month, just after the Spring Festival, in late January or February by the Gregorian calendar. Both men and women flock to the temple to worship their ancient ancestor and beg for his blessing. However, it is actually the morning of the fifteenth which marks the climax. Everybody vies to be the first to offer incense and joss-sticks. The master of ceremonies intones a prayer and sacrifices a sheep while gongs and

drums impart even more atmosphere to the solemn rite.

By far the most unusual feature of this ceremony is the fact that the ancient cypresses are pasted over with dozens of mannikins cut from 'lucky' red paper which have had holes burned in them by joss-sticks. The belief is that those who offer these figurines are more likely to be blessed by Fuxi and to remain free from calamities and disease throughout the year.

### Taihaoling — Fuxi's Tomb

Fuxi is supposedly buried at Taihaoling Mausoleum 1.5 kilometres outside the county town of Huaiyang in Henan. Huaiyang is said to have been his capital. Fuxi is sometimes referred to as one of the Five Emperors of the legendary age, the others being Huangdi (the Yellow Emperor), Shennong, Yao and Shun, and the 'Taihao' of Taihaoling is a title of respect for Fuxi.

The tomb mound existed as early as the Spring and Autumn Period (722-481 B.C.), the memorial hall being added in the Han dynasty, according to ancient Chinese literature. A temple was later built here in obedience to an edict of Emperor Taizu of the Song dynasty (reign dates 960-976), but the existing buildings date from around 1448 in the Ming dynasty. The complex is in two parts, inner and



3



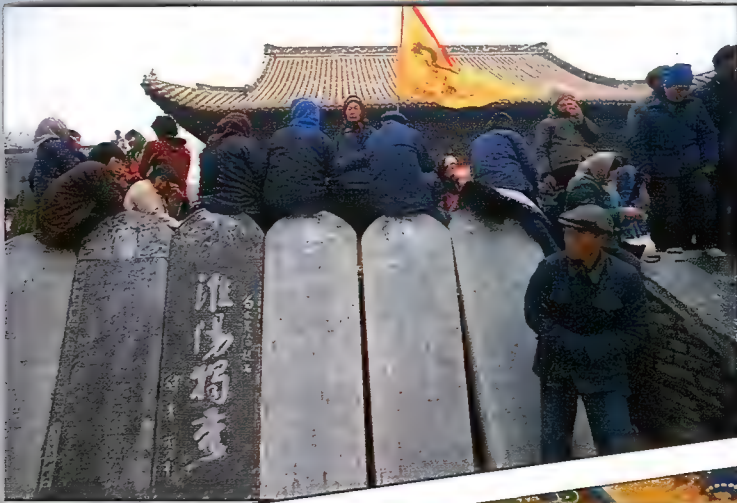
4

A sacrificial rite gets underway with something like wooden clappers (1, by Guo Jintang and Wang Shu). Five-coloured stones are still used locally as building materials (2). The 'double-baby' motif symbolizes the wish for many sons and grandsons (3, by Yang Zhijian), while making offerings to ensure good eyesight in one's offspring (4) (2 and 4 by Peng Zhengge). Each clay doll signifies the birth of a son (5, by Zhang Aiguo).



5





1



2

People crowd the forecourt at Fuxi Temple (1, by Er Dongqiang). A complex bagua with the Eight Trigrams surrounding the yin and yang symbols (2, by Tai Chi Yin). Red paper figurines to avert evil are affixed to the ancient cypresses (3, by Guo Jintang and Wang Shu) in the compound, where a fairground atmosphere develops around the Eight Trigrams Platform (4, by Sun Peiran).

3







4

outer, and it measures 750 metres from north to south. Since all the halls lie on a strict north-south axis, you can see the tomb mound from outside the main gate if all the gates are open.

Every year, from the third day of the second lunar month to the third day of the third lunar month (roughly, March to April), this is the goal of a massive pilgrimage attended by people from scores of kilometres around. They are often members of incense-burning or pilgrim societies, most of them being childless and wishful of having a child, or from a family with a member afflicted with a chronic disease. Even more come simply to render thanks to Fuxi for having rewarded them with sons and grandsons (the old ways of thinking still linger in many parts with regard to the worth of female children).

Practically all the pilgrims carry a bag of incense. Paper objects — pavilions, horses, boats — are also brought and

burnt for the god. In fact, the done thing is to bring as many sacrificial offerings as you can afford. Each procession is preceded by men beating gongs and drums, and the road leading to the mausoleum is packed solid. There are no incense burners within the complex and for very good reason. They would be unable to cope with all the incense sticks lit by the many thousands of pilgrims! Instead, a huge square vessel is positioned to burn the incense and paper offerings. The smoke rising to the skies is visible for kilometres around.

As is the case at the Wahuang Temple, many people present clay dolls, often dressed in red tunic and green trousers (the traditional colours for the set of clothes made for a baby's first-month celebration). With these dolls, plus their prayers, they believe Fuxi will grant them a son. Some of the dolls have the following words written on the back: 'If I were to have a son, I would return

with two clay dolls'. In other words, the satisfied parents would return to the mausoleum with a couple of these clay dolls; these could then be taken away by other hopefuls in the assumption that the good luck might rub off on them.

Apparently there is another way to assure oneself of a child, associated with a particular stone at Zisun Grotto in the northeastern foundations of Xianren Hall here. The stone is about as tall as a man. In it there is a hole, as big round as a thumb and about 2.5 centimetres deep. If you poke your finger in the hole, according to the folk belief, you will have a son or daughter according to wish. At times, you have to queue up here, such is the press of people. I saw middle-aged women as well as young couples waiting for their turn.

Yet another local tradition is to bring gaily coloured poles like flagpoles to Fuxi as a sign of gratitude. The poles bear a sort of lantern-shaped paper object in two





types. The one with a closed underside represents the birth of a son, the other — which is open — the birth of a daughter. Those who have not yet been blessed with a child take home one of these poles, of the requisite type, hoping this will do the trick.

Many performances take place in the mausoleum complex during the one-month pilgrimage, giving almost the impression of a fair. There are traditional amusements and skills, such as stilt-walking, local opera accompanied by wooden clappers, story-telling punctuated with drumbeats, as well as circus and acrobatic shows. There are also various special dances, including one called the Flower Basket Dance. This is truly unique. Five or six women sing and dance, carrying baskets of flowers on bamboo shoulder poles. Waving fans or

clapping, the dancers sway their heads to and fro in a sensual manner, and the words of their songs are invariably to do with love and sex.

The mausoleum is packed with stalls at such times, with hawkers selling snacks, everyday items and toys. Most of the goods on offer are somehow related to procreation. For example, you can buy a baby boy doll in a basket, an obvious wish. The most interesting clay models we saw were called 'apemen', but were rather like dogs or even cows, with a long body and long arms but short legs, and graphic depictions of the female sexual organs. If you were to buy one of each of the models and dolls on offer, you would have a record of practically the entire process of reproduction from sexual intercourse through pregnancy to the birth of the child. The emphasis on

fertility seems to be a relic from ancient matriarchal society.

One veteran craftsman told me that the 'apemen' and the exotic birds and animals, all shown with reproductive organs, were created according to the models made by Nüwa. Ancient moulds are used and handed down from generation to generation. Nothing has ever been changed.

Visitors with tired feet can take a rest on a raised platform in the centre of the spacious compound (although the watchful hawkers will be there ready and waiting). This is the Eight Trigrams Platform, said to be where Fuxi drew the original eight trigrams — some say inspired by the markings on the back of a tortoise.



Translated by He Fei

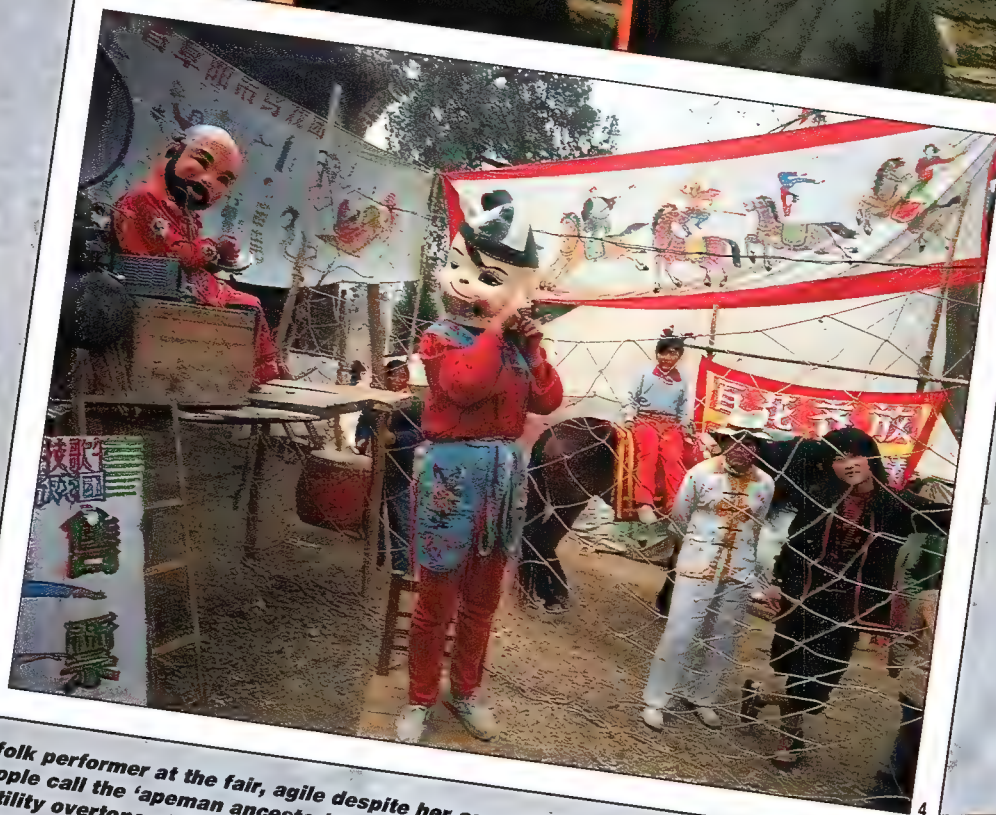




2



3



4

A folk performer at the fair, agile despite her age (1). What local people call the 'apeman ancestor' is a sort of clay animal with fertility overtones (2), while the child's sex is denoted by the shape of the paper 'lantern' (3). A troupe of acrobats makes ready for their performance (4). Taking one of the baby dolls home may do the trick and give you a son (5)! (All by Er Dongqiang)



5



# Green Taohe Inkslabs Combined



**A graceful and elegant inkstone with the pine and deer design carved in open work**

One of the three renowned Chinese inkstones, the green Taohe inkstone produced in Gansu is as fine and smooth as jade with greenish hue shown in the wave-like grain.

The green stones are mainly produced from the rocks found at Lama Cliff in Zhuoni County, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in southern Gansu. As the story goes, in 1068 during the Song Dynasty, General Wang Shao was appointed to an office in Lintao north of Zhuoni. It was he who found the green stones in the Taohe River and had them carved into inkstones possessing the following properties: being neither too rough nor too smooth, just allowing the writing brush to run smoothly and the inksticks to be finely ground. The fame of these inkstones soon spread far and wide for they were appreciated by the men of letters who sought to obtain them. As the green stone was very difficult to quarry, an inkstone usually cost a fortune. It is said that there was someone who petitioned the court to send General Wang to Lintao to act in an official capacity in order to procure the green inkstones!

Zhao Xihu, a connoisseur who lived during the Northern Song Dynasty, wrote in his book, "The green stones produced in the Taohe River are the most precious in the north.... They are, however, buried deep in the bed of the river, defying human endeavours at extraction. It is, therefore, really a treasure if someone obtains one."

Recently after a long-term search carried out in the middle reaches of the Taohe River, the best stone known as "the green ripple stone" has been found in the grottoes at the Lama Cliff. The steep mountain and the rushing torrents made it difficult to quarry the stone in ancient times. Nowadays, with the help of modern mineral extraction and pro-



**An inkstone with the design of twin eggplants in bas-relief**



# Beauty and Utility

PHOTOS & TEXT BY ZHU YANMING  
& HAO JINXIAN



**A conch-shaped inkstone with the design of two dragons among the clouds playing with a pearl**



**Modern inkstones with poems incised, similar in appearance to Han bamboo slips**

duction techniques, the green inkstones are produced in great quantities and have become one of the most popular tourist souvenirs of Gansu Province.

In order to better understand the "features" of the green inkstones, during my stay in Lanzhou, I went to visit the Gansu Arts and Handicrafts Factory, where I saw many inkstones reproductions imitating the styles of the Song, Ming and Qing Dynasties. As for the designs, apart from the traditional images of dragons and phoenixes, there are also portrayed famous scenic spots in Gansu and well-known poems are sometimes incised on the inkstones.

The scenic places depicted on contemporary inkstones include the Maijishan Grottoes and Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang. Dunhuang is famous for its cave murals, some of which date back as early as the fourth century and include images of flying deities known as aspara. Apart from making use of such conventional methods as open-work and bas-relief, the carvers have also added the calligraphy of the Han bamboo slips, the writing style employed in seal carving, and Dunhuang sculpture. This marriage of techniques gives the Taohe inkstones their unique character. Most of the inkstones are rectangular, oval, square or circular in shape.

The inkstones displayed in the factory are predominantly green. Some are dark green with a ripple grain known as "green ripple stones" or "duck head green". Such fine and smooth inkstones grind the inksticks rapidly. More precious, however, are those inkstones made of either the green ripple stone imprinted with yellow marks called appropriately "the green ripples with yellow marks", or the rose-red stone called "grebe's blood". Although rich in variety, the Taohe inkstones are all characterized by the rapid and fine solution of the inkstick and the smooth run of the writing brush. Following the recommendation of Zhao Xihu I exhaled on the inkstick grinding pool of an inkstone, and duly observed as the connoisseur did some nine hundred years ago, that indeed "the hot breath dew" there!

Translated by Gu Weizhou





# Cremation Among the Qiangs

PHOTOS & TEXT BY YANG WENJIAN





**Banners and streamers made of strips of white cloth**

In the mountains and tablelands of southeastern Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture in northern Sichuan Province, the traditional lifestyle of the people is still very much in evidence. This is especially true of the Qiang people who still adhere to the customs of the distant past, including their unique funeral rites.

The funeral ceremonies vary from one locality to another and include cremation, burial and water burial. Of these, cremation is the oldest and involves the most ritual. It is also the most important. In the past, when Qiangs were captured by the enemy, more than any other possible fate they feared not being cremated after death.

Each Qiang clan has a crematorium for its exclusive use. When a person dies, his relatives ask the shaman to choose an auspicious date for the cremation. A few days before the actual ceremony, the corpse is placed in a coffin or, in rare cases today, in a small log cabin. The shaman goes into a trance while the relatives offer sacrifices to the departed.

If the deceased was an old man, everyone in the village will attend his cremation as will all his relatives and friends from other places. The rites are elaborate, especially those in honour of older members on the maternal side.

As each group of clansmen arrives, they are welcomed by a ceremony at the gate of the village. The shaman dances himself into a trance, and the guests are given wine to drink. They, in turn, present gifts which they have brought with them. Joss sticks are burned and sacrifices are made.

At sunset, the funeral procession gets under way, banners and streamers floating behind. The maternal uncles, each carrying a club, lead the way to the clan's crematorium amidst the noise of drums and *suona* horns and the keening of the mourners.

**Left: The inside of the coffin is in flames and the corpse will soon become ashes.**

**Below: Sturdy men carrying the coffin circle the graveyard three times before the cremation (both by Du Songrong).**





At the crematorium, some of the village men carry the coffin three times round the graveyard. The coffin is then placed facing north with the head of the coffin high off the ground. One of the older men chops off a third of the lower part at one end of the coffin and another does the same of the upper section at the other end to allow air in. The coffin is then stuffed with bits of the chopped-off wood, cypress twigs, soy sauce and paper money as both offerings to the dead person and to help spread the fire.

The fire is lit at the feet of the corpse and, instantly, the interior of the coffin is in flames. The relatives and friends sing, dance and drink to mourn the dead.

The following morning, family members go to the crematorium to fetch the ashes so that they can be buried in the family graveyard inside the crematorium grounds, although sometimes ashes are buried in a cave.

The cremation practices of the Qiang have a long history and no one is quite sure how they came about. One version is the belief that people who died violently would become monsters if their bodies were not cremated. Another and quite lovely view is that during cremation, the soul of the dead rises with the smoke to the seventh heaven. ☐

Translated by Chen Jiayi



**The bits of wood and paper money are lit through a hole in the coffin at the feet of the corpse.**

**According to Qiang custom, each clan has its own crematorium. This is one of them.**





PURSuing BEAUTY

美的追求 棉滌綸色織布



**SCOPE OF BUSINESS:**

COTTON YARN,  
COTTON GREY  
SHEETING, BLEACHED  
CLOTH, PRINTED  
SHIRTING, DYED CLOTH,  
YARN-DYED CLOTH,  
T/C YARN, T/C FABRICS,  
RAMIE/COTTON  
CLOTH, WOOLEN  
PIECE GOODS AND  
OTHER TEXTILES.  
FOR FURTHER  
INFORMATION,  
MR. JINGPEI

**經營範圍：**

棉紗、坯布、  
漂白布、印花布、  
染色布、色織布  
T/C紗、T/C布、  
人棉紗、人棉布、  
麻棉紗、麻棉布、  
呢絨和其他  
紡織品。

聯繫部門：樣宣商情部



**ZHEJIANG**

**TEXTILES IMPORT AND  
EXPORT CORPORATION**

ZHEJIANG FOREIGN  
ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AND TRADE BLDG NO. 102 FENGQI ROAD,  
HANGZHOU, CHINA

TLX: 35026 350223 TEX CN

CABLE: TEXTILES HANGZHOU

TEL: 557532/240

FAX: 554046 551347

POSTCODE: 310006

**浙江省**

**紡織品進出口公司**

中國杭州市鳳起路102號

電話：557532/240

電掛：TEXTILES HANGZHOU

郵政編碼：310006

電傳：35026 350223 TEX CN

傳真：554046 551347



# Our Products, Your Profits



FUJIAN PROVINCIAL NATIVE

PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

I/E CORP., XIAMEN BRANCH



Foreign Trade Building, 361001 Xiamen, China

Tel: 223378 Cable: "0960", "PROAMOY"

Telex: 93050 XMNPA CN Fax: (0592) 226523

General Manager: Mr. Huang Yi Xun

Fine, quality workmanship and smart designs are the outstanding features of our down products such as down garments, sleeping bags, cushions, gloves, caps, socks, hoods, masks and many others. We also have leather products that give a soft touch with, bright colors and a wide variety of exquisite styles and fit. They include jackets for men and women, suits, long coats, vests, skirts, and a lot more. They are ideal heat-preservers selling very well in the American and European markets. We welcome your orders including those against materials and/or models supplied by clients.





Anhui "PINE & MOON" brand cotton yarn is made of selected natural cotton complete with counts and fine in quality. It features adequate twists, few impurities, even stripes, white colour and good smoothness. The cotton yarn include carded yarn and combed yarn; single, 2-ply and 3-ply yarn. There are also low twist yarn and waxed yarn. They are complete with thick, medium and fine counts from 10 counts to 60 counts in more than 20 kinds. The goods have been sold to many countries and regions including Hongkong, Macau, Japan, America, West Europe, and so on. Anhui has a well developed textile industry with perfect equipment and exquisite spinning workmanship. The system of examination is strictly adhered, so as to guarantee the quality in a perfect way.

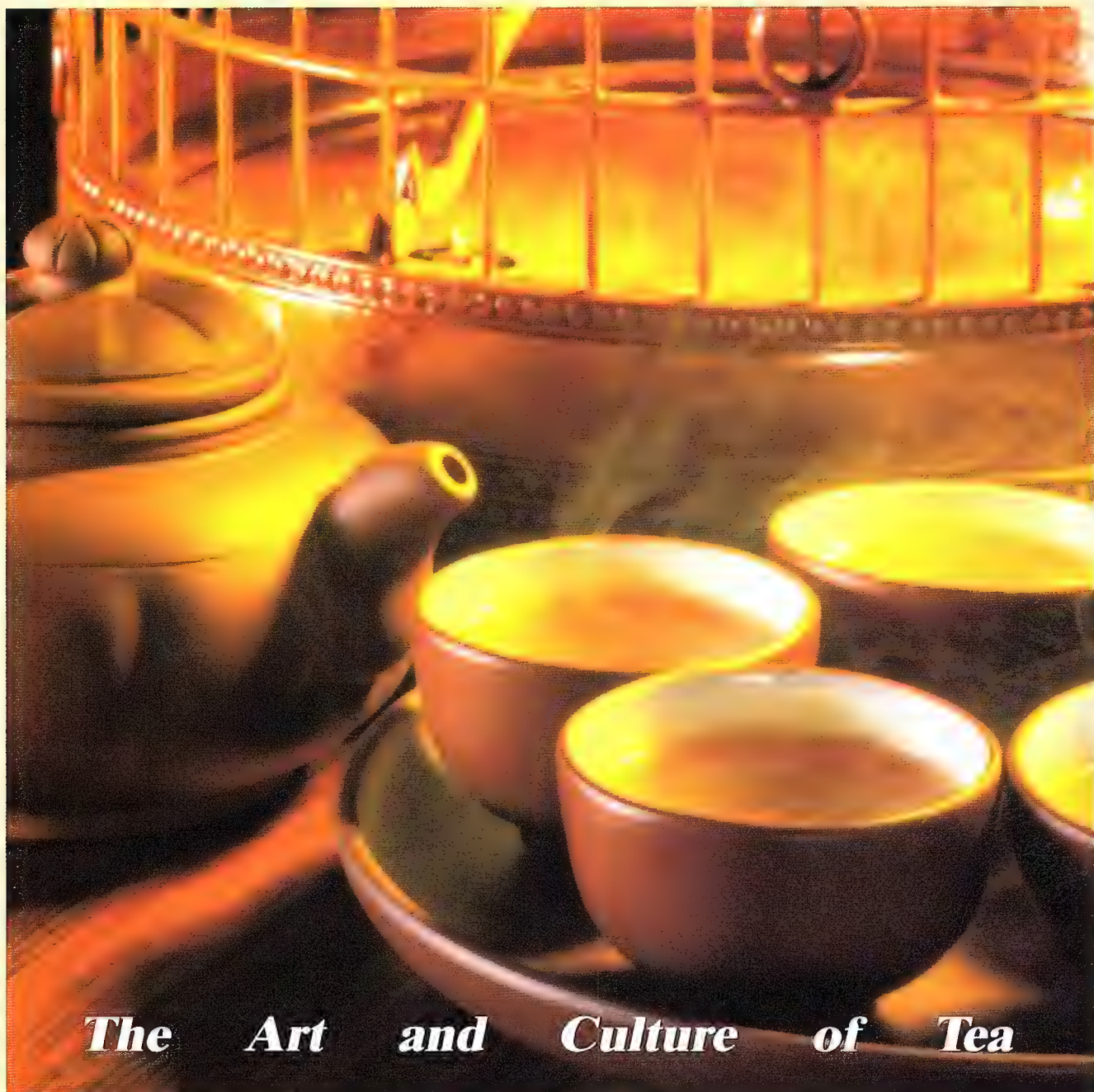


# Anhui

Anhui "PEAK SCENERY" brand cotton piece goods made of selected natural cotton consist of a wide range of varieties such as bleached, dyed, printed, yarn-dyed fabrics, flannelette, corduroy, etc. They are characteristic in complete varieties, fine in quality, a full range of specifications, fashionable pattern, smooth surface, pleasant looking, soft touch, strong colour fastness, most suitable for surface material of all kinds. The goods have been exported to many countries and regions including America, Japan, Canada, Southeast Asia, Australia, Europe, Hongkong and Macau.

**ANHUI TEXTILES IMPORT  
AND EXPORT CORPORATION GROUP**  
194, JIN ZHAI ROAD, HEFEI, ANHUI, CHINA  
TEL: 331369 TLX: 90015 AHTEX CN  
CABLE: CHINA TEX HEFEI FAX: 0551-332380.





## ***The Art and Culture of Tea***

China Tea Import & Export Corporation, a state-owned foreign trade firm of designated business line, is one of the largest foreign traders in tea of the world.

The Corporation is a subsidiary to the China National Native Produce & Animal By-Products Import & Export Corporation (CHINATUHSU for short). It is assigned by the state to solely dealing in import and export of tea, coffee, cocoa and the product made thereof. Its business includes import and export of technique and equipment for growing and processing tea, coffee and cocoa in addition to engaging in joint venture, cooperative enterprises, compensation trade and other business dealings utilizing foreign investments.

This Corporation is entrusted by its parent corporation



to lead the business activities of its seventeen tea branches in Shanghai, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Guizhou, Chongqing, Ningbo and Hainan. It also coordinates or guides in tea trading of the SUNRYs, the CHINATUHSU's overseas organizations in U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Japan, France, Senegal and Pakistan.

This Corporation is in Beijing. It employs a host of personnel trained for foreign trade or technology of tea. A research institute in Hangzhou is set up by the corporation to develop new technique and new tea products. China tea has been sold to more than eighty countries in five continents. The annual sales amount to U.S.\$500 millions.

## **CHINA TEA IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

82, Dong An Men Street, Beijing, China Postal Code: 100747 Cable: "CHINA TUHSU" BEIJING Telex: 210204 TUHSU CN Tel: 5124192 5124193 Fax: 5124775



# Guangdong Bonsai Are Loved By All



Our company has been dealing in bonsai and garden pottery and ceramics for nearly 40 years and are most happy to co-operate with firms from all over the world for mutual business development and benefit.

Chinese bonsai are not only elegant in style, but full of life force. They come as live artpieces ideal for home decoration.

We can provide bonsai lovers at home and abroad with a great variety of bonsai which come in different styles and designs. As a fresh live product, bonsai can be shipped by sea in containers under a constant temperature. They can also be transported by air, packed in carton boxes with the soil at the roots cleaned. The bonsai are scientifically treated in both methods to ensure that they keep alive.

We also export a complete line of exquisite garden pottery and ceramics including bonsai pots, bonsai accessories, flower pots, vases, flower bases, garden tables and chairs, and ceramic arts and crafts. All goods are packed carefully in carton boxes.

Our professional experience of many years guarantees excellent quality of service. Product catalogues and samples are available for inspection upon request.

GUANGDONG NATIVE PRODUCE IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION (GROUP)

ADD: 108 Jiang Nan Road, Central, Guangzhou, China

TELEX: 441005 KTNB CN FAX: (0086-20) 411537

TEL: 423077 CABLE: "PROCANTON" GUANGZHOU

## Beijing "Temple of Heaven" Brand Carpets Bring You the Luxury Enjoyed by Chinese Emperors



### BEIJING CARPET IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

NO.2 XIAO HUANG ZHUANG BEI JIE, HE PING LI,  
CHAO YANG DISTRICT, BEIJING, CHINA

TELEX: 210430 BCBC CN FAX: 4221605

CABLE: TIANTANCO BEIJING TEL: 4221144 EXT: 2533



## For purchases, please contact MARCO POLO CARPET SHOP

Address: L211, 2nd Floor China World Tower China World Trade Centre, Beijing, China. Tel: 5051974 Fax: 5051974



中國國際貿易中心  
CHINA WORLD TRADE CENTRE

●天安門 Tian An Men  
●北京飯店 Beijing Hotel  
●國際大廈 CITIC Building

●友誼飯店  
●建國飯店  
●京海飯店  
●北京站  
●首都假日飯店  
●長城飯店

Friendship Store  
Jianguo Hotel  
Hotel Beijing-Toronto  
Beijing Railway Station  
Lido Holiday Inn  
The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel





綜合經營  
獨樹一幟

COMPREHENSIVE BUSINESS  
UNIQUE STYLE

上海市對外貿易公司

Shanghai Foreign Trade Corp.

經營多樣、靈活、綜合；獨家經營對蘇聯、東歐的貿易；進口品種多、金額大；地區廣；出口代理早、產品新、方式多；合資、合作業務面廣、量大；“三來一補”業務手續簡便、迅速。

To do various business flexibly and comprehensively; to undertake exclusively barter trade with USSR and the Eastern European countries; to import various products in large amount from broad regions abroad; to export new products through different channels; to establish joint ventures and co-operations extensively; to undertake business such as processing assembling, and compensation quickly and efficiently.

出口商品介紹之一

東海系列微型計算機



焦炭出口基地



地址：中國上海市中山路一四七號  
電話：3217350  
電報掛號：“SHANTPA”上海  
電傳號：33034 SIMEX CN  
電傳：(021) 290044  
電報掛號：290022

Address: 27 Zhong Shan Road (E.1), Shanghai, China  
Tel.: 3217350  
Cable: SHANTPA Shanghai  
Telex: 33034 SIMEX CN  
Fax: (021) 290044  
Postcode: 200002





# 浙江省機械設備進出口公司

ZHEJIANG MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT I/E CORP.

Main export items are:

1. Heavy duty and mining machines;
2. General-purpose machinery;
3. Machine tools and tools;
4. Autos and its spare parts;
5. Bearings and components;
6. Instruments and meters;
7. Household electric appliances and electric products;
8. Agricultural machinery and machinery for processing farm products or side-line products;
9. Electronic products;
10. Textile machinery;
11. Ships & civil planes;
12. Complete plants;
13. Patent and know-how.

Imports are: various mechanical and electric products, production lines, know-how, etc.

Processing according to customer's drawings and samples, or with supplied materials; co-production; joint venture; leasing; bid-tendering; compensation trade, etc. are mostly welcomed. You are sincerely invited to do all trade business with us.

General Manager: Liu Hang

Tel: 770998

For more details please contact Mr. Jiang Xianxiao.

Tel: 770798

Add: 131 Jiefang Rd., Hangzhou, China

Post Code: 310009

Tlx: 351006 CMECZ CN

Fax: 86-571-721050, 86-571-721045





Being one of the biggest toy I/E Corporations in China, we have advanced technology and equipment, plus lots of experience in management and the ability

to design our own products.

Our best-selling lines include: metal and plastic flexible toys (friction-type and clock-work toys, battery-operated toys, radio-control, voice-control and light-control electronic toys), plush toys, dolls, wooden toys, musical toys, inflatable toys, children's vehicles, toy cores and motors, etc.

We welcome the opportunity to trade with businessmen from all over the world and to engage in processing of supplied materials, manufacturing according to given designs or samples, joint ventures, cooperative production, etc.



SHANGHAI TOYS  
IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION

165 Pu An Road, Shanghai, China  
Tel: 3262640 Fax: 3260349 3203353  
Cable: "CHINA TOYS" Shanghai  
Postal Code: 200021



## "DRAGON-FLY" Brand Rubber Rain Boots

As one of the members of China Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., Beijing Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp. is a large enterprise with a long history of producing and exporting various types of rubber boots. Our products are of high quality and are widely sold in many countries. We have a large stock of various types of rubber boots and can supply them in large quantities. We are also a member of the China Rubber Industry Association and the China Rubber Industry Association of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Our products are of high quality and are widely sold in many countries. We are also a member of the China Rubber Industry Association and the China Rubber Industry Association of the Ministry of Light Industry.



ART. NO.	SPECIFICATION	PACKING (PAIR)	G.W. (KGS)	N.W. (KGS)	MST (CM)
3802 HIP WADER	38-34	6	23	21	66 x 49 x 22
3801 CHEST WADER	38-48	6	28	26	68 x 49 x 26
IP05 RUBBER BOOTS	22-26	10	9	8	41 x 21 x 36
	27-30	10	10	9	43 x 24 x 42
	31-35	10	11	10	48 x 27 x 49
IP04 RUBBER BOOTS	22-26	10	9	8	41 x 21 x 36
	27-30	10	10	9	43 x 24 x 42
	31-35	10	11	10	48 x 27 x 49
IP02	22-26	10	9	8	41 x 21 x 36
	27-30	10	10	9	43 x 24 x 42
	31-35	10	11	10	48 x 27 x 49
3401-1 3401-2 LABOUR PROTECTIVE BOOTS	38-46	6	13	12	58 x 32 x 31
3402 OVERBOOTS	38-46	6	13	12	58 x 32 x 31
IP10 RUBBER BOOTS	26-33	12	12	11	48 x 23 x 48
	34-38	12	13	12	49 x 25 x 57
	39-42	12	14	13	52 x 29 x 58
	43-46	12	15	14	56 x 33 x 59
3901 INDUSTRIAL BOOTS	38-46	6	13	12	58 x 32 x 31



**Blic**

BEIJING LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT & EXPORT CORP.  
76, WEST CHANGAN AVE, BEIJING, CHINA.  
CABLE: 'INDUSPK' BEIJING TELEX: 22142 LITBJ CN  
FAX: 65.7029 601.6303 POST CODE: 100031





# Winner of the 14th International Foods and Drinks Grand Prize



**SHANXI NATIVE PRODUCE AND ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS  
IMPORT AND EXPORT CORPORATION**

Add: 11, North Tiao Yuan Road, Taiyuan, Shanxi, China Tel: Taiyuan 443572  
Cable: Taiyuan 3964 Tlx: 28022 SNAC CN Fax: 86-0351-440057



# To celebrate our 11th anniversary



With our compliments:  
Two superb bindings to conveniently  
keep a full year's subscription  
of your magazines

Of bringing the best of China to you  
**CHINA TOURISM** offers you:  
A 20% discount on all subscriptions  
And a **FREE** set of **CHINA TOURISM** bindings

Valid from July 1st to September 30th, 1991

## 20% OFF Subscription Rate

Edition & Period  Destination	English & French			
	One Year/12 issues		Two Years/24 issues	
	Original Price	Special Offer	Original Price	Special Offer
Hong Kong	HK\$250	HK\$200	HK\$450	HK\$360
Macau & China (Mainland/ Taiwan)	HK\$280	HK\$224	HK\$500	HK\$400
	US\$ 36	US\$ 29	US\$ 64	US\$ 51
Others	<input type="checkbox"/> S US\$ 51	<input type="checkbox"/> S US\$ 41	<input type="checkbox"/> S US\$ 92	<input type="checkbox"/> S US\$ 74
	<input type="checkbox"/> R US\$ 62	<input type="checkbox"/> R US\$ 50	<input type="checkbox"/> R US\$114	<input type="checkbox"/> R US\$ 91
	<input type="checkbox"/> A US\$ 77	<input type="checkbox"/> A US\$ 62	<input type="checkbox"/> A US\$143	<input type="checkbox"/> A US\$115

## 20% OFF Special Subscription Offer

YES! I wish to benefit from your 11th anniversary offer and receive my special gift.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEE:** If for any reason you wish to discontinue your China Tourism subscription, a FULL REFUND on unmailed issues shall be returned to you.

☐ English edition

☐ 1 year

sent by:

☐ French edition

☐ 2 years

☐ Air mail

☐ Surface with registered mail

☐ Surface mail

☐ Cheque enclosed for a total amount of HK/US\$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Payable to: Hong Kong China Tourism Press)

(Please write in capital letters)

Name: (Mr/Ms/Mrs) \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Subscriber No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

please mail to: HONG KONG CHINA TOURISM PRESS

Subscription Department

17/F, V. Heun Building, 138, Queen's Road Central, HONG KONG

Valid from July 1st to September 30th, 1991

☐ S for surface mail ☐ R for surface with registered mail ☐ A for air mail



# CHINESE ETHNIC ARTS FESTIVAL

A Sampler of Cultural Diversities

28/8 - 9/10

At the Regional Council's City Centre



Folk Art Ensemble of Liangshan, Sichuan  
and Guizhou Folk Art Ensemble

Ordos Song and Dance Troupe of Inner Mong

Tibetan Opera Troupe

Instrumental Ensemble of Chinese Ethnic  
Minorities

Song and Dance Ensemble of Yanbian, Jili

Chinese Ethnic Minorities Costumes Parad  
Ensemble

Exhibition on the Wedding Costumes of  
Chinese Ethnic Minorities

Exhibition of Handicrafts from the Ethnic  
Minorities of Yunnan

Festival Fairs

- For details of programmes, please obtain a booking brochure from all URBIX outlets.
  - Tickets are now available at Sha Tin Town Hall, Tsuen Wan Town Hall, Tuen Mun Town Hall, Hong Kong Cultural Centre and other URBIX outlets.
  - 20% discount is offered to group bookings of 10 or more tickets for the same programme in one transaction. (not applicable to half-price tickets.)
  - Telephone Reservation: 7349009
- |            |                          |      |
|------------|--------------------------|------|
| Enquiries: | Sha Tin Town Hall        | 6942 |
|            | Tsuen Wan Town Hall      | 4140 |
|            | Tuen Mun Town Hall       | 4527 |
|            | Tai Po Civic Centre      | 6654 |
|            | North District Town Hall | 6714 |
|            | Lut Sau Hall             | 4755 |
- Half-price tickets are available for full-time students and senior citizens aged 60 or above on a first-come first-served basis.
  - The Regional Council reserves the right to change programmes and artists.

Presented by the Regional Council



THINGS  
CHINESE

A Sampler of  
Cultural Diversity

# The Chinese Ethnic Arts Festival

Photos by Frances Chan



**A Primi song and dance routine**

**T**here are 55 ethnic minority groups in China. Through the centuries, their diverse art and creativity have enriched Chinese culture. The Chinese Ethnic Arts Festival, put together by the Regional Council of the Hong Kong Government, showcases the cultural diversity of these Chinese minority groups. It will be held from September 22 to October 6 at various Regional Council venues.

One of the most interesting facets of ethnic minority groups are their festivities. Among the numerous festivities, the Miao people's *Lusheng* Fair and the Yi people's Torch Festival are particularly captivating. During the *Lusheng* Fair, one can hear *lusheng* or reed pipe music throughout the Miao area.

The Torch Festival is the most important date in the Yi calendar. The origin of the festival comes from a legend about a wrestling match between two giants representing Heaven and Earth. A sore loser, the giant from Heaven's riposte was to send out swarms of locusts to devour the crops on Earth. The Yi drove off the locusts with torches. During the festival, they parade with torches, play native musical instruments, blowing *kouxians* and plucking *yueqins*, dance and drink. The colourful costumes intensified by light from the blazing bonfire is a wonder to behold.

The programme by the Folk Art Ensemble of Liangshan, Sichuan and Guizhou Folk Art Ensemble consists primarily of song and dance numbers of the Miaos of Guizhou and the Yis of Liangshan Mountains in Sichuan.

The Mongols have a passion for action and horses, expressed vividly in their songs and dances which are often bound to festivities and rituals. The Ordos Song and Dance Troupe of Inner Mongolia will perform Mongolian folk songs that are rhythmically precise accompanied by ornamentation and dance numbers that have retained the traditional angular head, shoulder and hand movements. There will also be Mongolian story-telling, and an instrumental ensemble performing with the horse-head fiddle — a Mongolian instrument reputed to produce music so sweet as to have moved camels to tears.

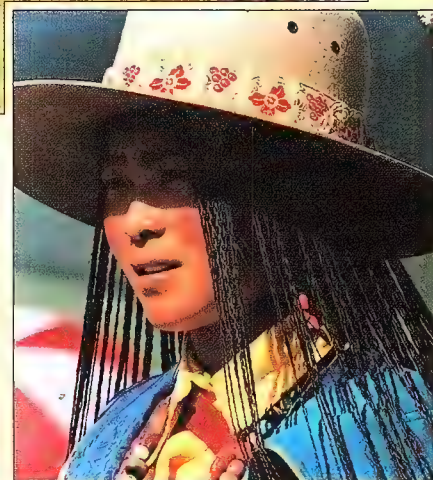
The Korean minority are known as the "White Clothes People". The predilection for the colour white signifies the pursuit of purity and gentleness. This particular temperament of the Koreans becomes most expressive in the ensemble choreography of the Song and Dance Ensemble of Yanbian, Jilin.

The Tibetan Opera, with over 600 years' history, is a composite art form. With musical accompaniment, the masked players sing, dance, chant and recite historic and moral tales. A performance by the Tibetan Opera Troupe captures the festive essence of this art form.

The musical instruments of the ethnic minorities have always been instrumental in shaping Chinese music. Most of the more popular instruments today have their origins in the provinces with the largest concentration of mountains. These mountain peoples were gradually assimilated into mainstream Chinese culture after the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220). The Instrumental Ensemble of Chinese Ethnic Minorities will showcase selected instrumental ensemble pieces of 11 national minorities. Among the wind instruments are the Tujia people's *daliuzi*, the Korean people's *guanzi* and *suona*, the Dai people's *bawu*, the Jingpo people's *dongba* and *tuliang*; and among the string instruments are the Kirgiz people's *kaomuzi*, the Uygur people's *rewafu* and *aijehe*. This is a rare treat not to be missed by connoisseurs of Chinese music.

The programme by the Chinese Ethnic Minorities Costumes Parade Ensemble brings all the splendid variety of these national costumes. To the accompaniment of selected ethnic music, members of the ensemble dance and parade their attire, and give a step by step demonstration on how each piece of clothing or accessory is decked.

The Exhibition on the Wedding Costumes of Chinese Ethnic Minorities gives a more in-depth portrait of their cultures by displaying the wedding costumes, utensils, needleworks and customs of the Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, She, Yi, Yao and Uygur peoples. Besides, the two Exhibitions of Handicrafts from the Ethnic Minorities of Yunnan will put on display the clothing and other crafts of all the 24 national minorities in Yunnan Province, including garments and accessories, cross-stitch embroidery, brocade, wax-printing, toys, textiles and painting.

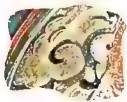


**A young Tibetan woman with an interesting hair style. The traditional number of braids is 108, one for each holy sutra.**



**Two Tu women of Qinghai with ostentatious hair ornaments**





# The Carvings of Mani Walls

PHOTOS BY ZHENG YUNFENG

TEXT BY ZHENG XIANGDONG

**M**ani walls in different shapes can be seen throughout the Tibetan Plateau. The word *mani* is derived from the Universal mantra of Tibetan Buddhism *Om Mani Padme Hum*, an invocation usually addressed to Buddha, or his Tibetan manifestation Chenrezi (the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara). Many of the stones in the walls are, in fact, inscribed with this mantra. A closer look will reveal that the words and images carved on them are rich in content, embracing Buddhist inscriptions, statues of Buddha and Bodhisattvas and the images of revered Lamas of past generations. The heaps of stones may be lines in good order over a distance of dozens of metres forming a long stone wall while smaller ones are scattered about here and there.

It is said that the carved mani walls have originated from the offerings made by Lamaist faithful when they prayed in the past. According to Lamaist doctrine in Tibet, carving holy messages and offerings are considered good deeds which can contribute to a better life in the

next reincarnation. Therefore, Lamaist followers carve images on cliffs, on stone slabs or on rocks with hammer and chisel whenever they have the time. As the mani walls can withstand wind and weather and they are regarded as sacred objects, nobody would dare touch them let alone destroy them. Mani walls appear everywhere in Tibet. There are mani walls in front of or in back of houses, on mountains and in open fields.

The mani stone carving shows fully the creativity of the Tibetans in the art of incised sculpture. Their artistic approach employed is mostly a combination of the round carving, the bas-relief carving and the flat carving. Very often the head, the hands and the body of the images on the rocks are executed by means of round or bas-relief carving while the details of the creases on the clothing, decorative objects and the background are portrayed by flat carving. Apart from the images, words, lotus flowers and designs of clouds are also carved, and the natural shapes and the grains of the rocks are made ingenious use of and accompanied by the colours of vermilion, mineral green, mineral indigo, and lead white — all skilfully arranged in the same work or art. Often a single colour is brushed on or the outlines are made on the coloured surface, and in so doing, the mani stone carvings acquire an aesthetic simplicity and abstraction.



## Amitayus Buddha

Amitayus Buddha, also known as Amitabha Buddha, is the chief Buddha in the Western Paradise. Legend has it that the Western Paradise he rules over is full of splendid buildings amidst colourful clouds. The inhabitants living there lead a comfortable and happy life and so his followers have obvious reasons to be loyal. Bearing a serene expression, this statue of Amitayus Buddha is seated on the lotus pedestal with his leg crossed and his two hands holding an alms bowl. His image is concisely portrayed, his facial expression is lifelike and his eyes are peaceful and benevolent — what one would expect of a fully enlightened being.

## Master Padmasambhava

The image carved on the stone wears a red hat and has a wisp-like beard and pencil-thin moustache and holds a Vajra. It is the image of Padmasambhava, the first monk who came to teach the methods of the Secret Sect in Tibet. Painted in bright colour, the image is vividly portrayed. The monk in a colourful kasaya with rich creases has at his back a halo and auspicious clouds carved in changeable lines.







### The Dog

Probably the carver has a deep feeling for his dog. After its death, the Tibetan carved its image together with the mantra on the mani wall as an idol, possibly hoping his deceased friend could be re-born and come back to him. Crudely carved along simple lines, the dog looks tame and creates a rather amusing figure. It could be imagined that the dog must have been lovable when alive.



### Avalokitesvara

One of the most prominent Bodhisattvas, Avalokitesvara represents compassion, and is said to have miraculous powers to protect people from storms and disasters and to grant fertility to childless women. The common depiction, with six arms and eleven heads, suggests enormous powers. Avalokitesvara is the patron saint of Tibet. King Songtsan Gampo (617-650), who introduced Buddhism to Tibet, and the Dalai Lama are believed to be his reincarnation. In China, Avalokitesvara became Guanyin, the Goddess of Mercy. The carving captures the majesty of Avalokitesvara in lively detail, with the jade ornaments and pendants taking a secondary role to the face, arms and robe. ☞

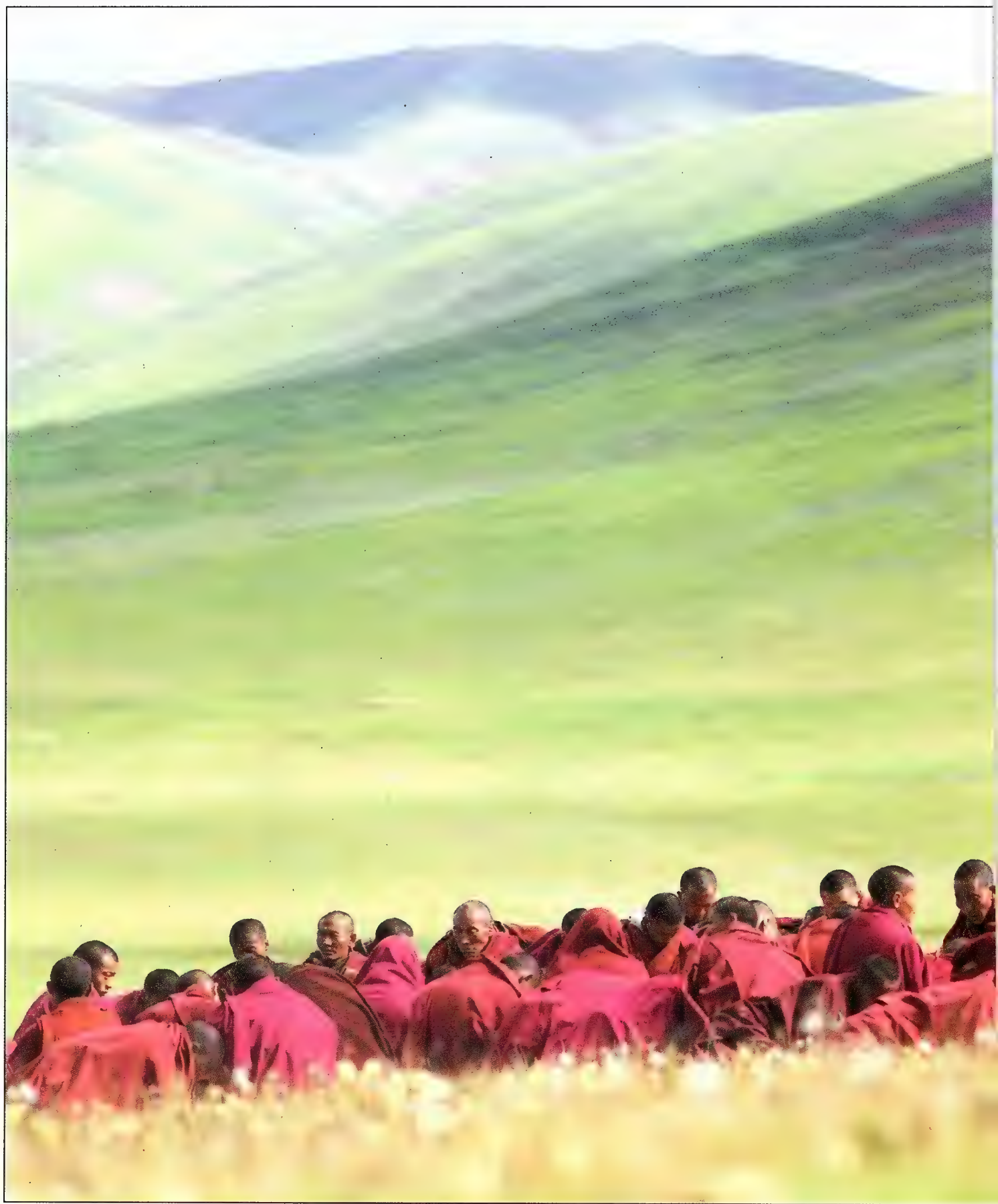
Translated by Gu Weizhou



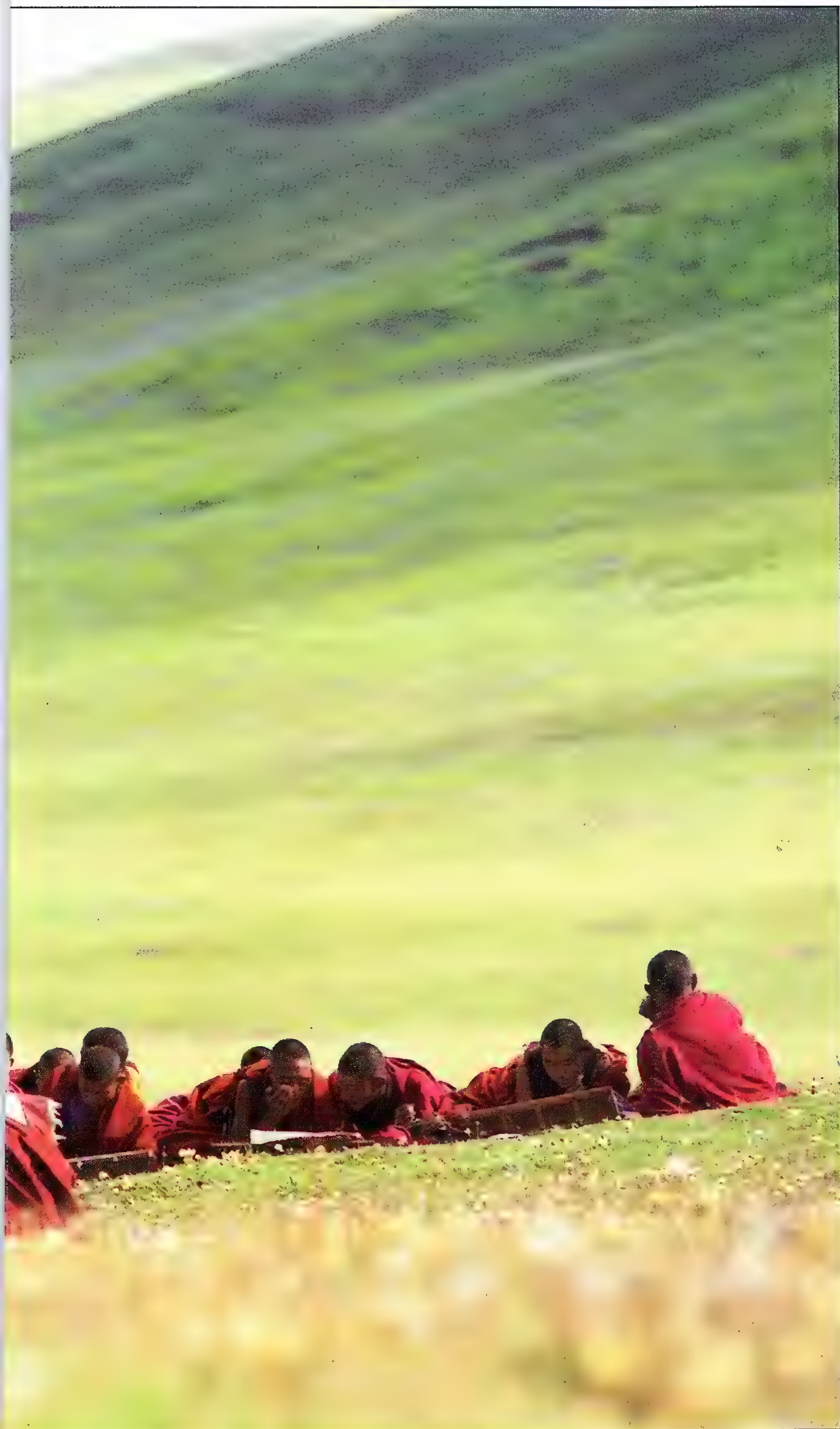
### The Six-Word True Teaching

The carving entitled the Six-Word True Teaching is the integration of words and patterns on so large a scale that it is rarely seen on the mani stone carvings. It is said that if the followers often read these words carved on the stone, they could clear away contamination in the heart and get rid of their worries and cares by following the Noble Path and finally attain Nirvana. The religious objects, lotus flowers and clouds decorating the words are painted in bright hues turning the whole stone carving into a riot of colours.










# 草


**Photographer:**

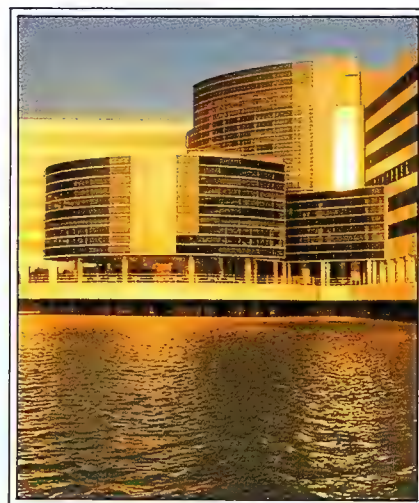
**ZHENG YUNFENG**

As the breeze of late spring lightly touches the grasslands of Darlag in southeastern Qinghai, the lamas of Chalang Temple chant their prayers. The resonant sounds are carried far across the vast, empty land. 





set aside for an exclusive Regency Club accommodations and amenities that cater specifically to business travellers. The Sheraton is situated in a park and also commands a view of a lake, and is marginally more distant from the city centre than the Hyatt. As for dining, the Hyatt Tianjin has a Japanese restaurant, and three Chinese restaurants serving Cantonese and northern dishes, with dumpling and noodle specialties; while the Sheraton Tianjin also offers local and Cantonese food, as well as American-style steaks. 



## Major Hotels of Tianjin

Tianjin's best known hotels are, in alphabetical order, the Astor, the Crystal Palace, the Hyatt Tianjin and the Sheraton Tianjin. But there are scores of places to stay in addition to these hotels.

First built in 1863, the Astor Hotel was probably Tianjin's oldest grand hotel. Its complex now contains two newer buildings in addition to the old wing. Some of modern China's historical personalities including Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the last Chinese Emperor, Puyi, had stayed or dined frequently in the hotel. It has three restaurants, two serving Cantonese and Szechuan dishes, and one serving continental cuisine.

The Crystal Palace has the most striking appearance and picturesque location on the shore of a tranquil lake. It is in a new commercial area that is a short distance from the city centre. The hotel's large, well-lit atrium and lakeside Terrace Cafe are some of the facilities for enjoying views of the lake. On nights during weekend in summer, the hotel organizes a food street at its lakeside cafe which has proved to be very popular with local people as well as guests. Next to the hotel is an exhibition centre which can also be used as a venue for a trade fair or product exhibition. Apart from its Chinese restaurant which offers Cantonese and Tianjin dishes and the lakeside cafe, the Crystal Palace also has a French restaurant and a Swiss-style coffee shop.

Both the Hyatt Tianjin and Sheraton Tianjin have proved to be more popular with business travellers. The Hyatt Tianjin is situated in the city centre along the Haihe River, next to the Astor, and is very conveniently located. Its two top floors are

### Astor Hotel 利順德大飯店

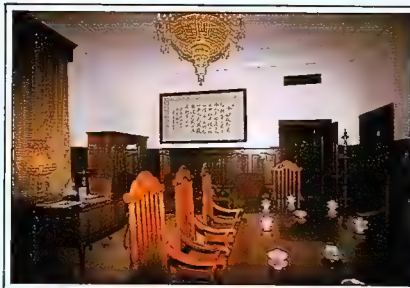


Photo by Wang Miao

No. 33 Tai'er Zhuang Rd, Tianjin 300042  
Tel: 311688, 311112 Telex: 23266 ASHTL CN Fax: 316282  
GM: Henry Liu  
Founded In 1863, became joint-venture hotel In 1985  
223 rooms and suites Rates: US\$51-208  
Conveniently located in the city centre, 5-min drive from railway station and 25-min drive from airport  
Taxi fare to/from airport: round trip Rmb 69.4 yuan, single trip Rmb 50.05 yuan  
Facilities: Business centre, conference rooms, banqueting facilities, offices, Chinese and Western restaurants, disco, karaoke, shopping centre, laundry, beauty salon, car rental, clinic, baby sitter, massage, billiard and snooker room

### Bohai Hotel 渤海賓館

No. 21 Xinbei Rd, Tanggu, Tianjin 300451  
Tel: 982009 Fax: 983329  
GM: Mao Yangzhu  
330 rooms and suites Rates: single FEC 45 yuan, double FEC 50 yuan, suite FEC 141-167 yuan  
Distances from: city centre 6 km, railway station 4 km, airport 30 km, port 15 km

### The Crystal Palace Hotel, Tianjin

天津水晶宮飯店  
You Yi and Binshui Rds, Hexi District, Tianjin 300061  
Tel: 310567 Telex: 23277 TCPH CN Fax: 310591  
GM: Zhang Cuning

Managed by the Swissotel Group

Hong Kong office:  
Swissotel (Hong Kong) Ltd  
602 Ruttonjee Hse, 11 Duddell St, Central, Hong Kong  
Tel: 810 7031 Fax: 845 0140  
348 rooms and suites  
Rates (around): double US\$70-80, superior US\$25, suite US\$120/150, presidential suite US\$250  
Distances from: city centre 4 km, railway station 6 km, airport 17 km, port 48 km  
Facilities: Fully-equipped business centre, banquet hall for 350, 7 function rooms, French and Chinese restaurants, coffee shop, bar, health club, tennis courts, swimming pool, laundry, clinic, shopping facilities, beauty parlour, Bank of China service

### Friendship Hotel Tianjin 天津友誼賓館



No. 94 Nanjing Rd, Tianjin 300040  
Tel: 310372-3 Telex: 23264 FRHTL CN Fax: 310616  
GM: Zhao Xue Ming  
Opened August 1975  
153 rooms and 29 suites Rates: twin US\$37, suite US\$65  
Located in city centre, 1.5 km from railway station, 20 km from airport  
Taxi fare to/from airport: about Rmb 70 yuan  
Facilities: Business services incl. typing and photocopying, meeting room, shops, bars, post office, beauty parlour, health centre, tour guide  
After September there will be a 10-20% discount off the hotel prices

### Geneva Hotel

津利華大酒店  
No. 32 Youyi Rd, Hexi District, Tianjin 300061



Tel: 342222 Telex: 234074 TWTC CN Fax: 349855, 349856

GM: Liu Zonghan

244 rooms and 26 suites Rates: single and double US\$45-50, suite US\$85/150

Distances from: city centre 5 km, railway station 8 km, airport 18 km, port 55 km

### Huibinyuan Hotel

水上會館飯店

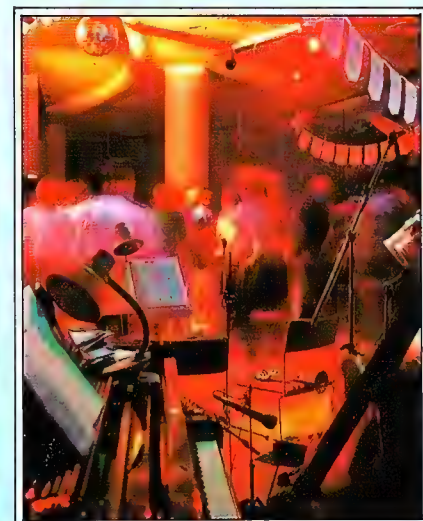
Shuishang Park Rd, Nankai District, Tianjin 300191

Tel: 319486

86 rooms Rate: standard FEC 56 yuan

### Hyatt Tianjin

天津凱悅飯店



Jie Fang Rd, North Tianjin 300042  
Tel: 318888 Telex: 23270 HYTJN CN Fax: 310021

GM: Joseph Nietlisbach

Hong Kong office:

Hyatt Hotels & Resorts

67 Nathan Rd, Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: 723 2323 Telex: 50404 Fax: 739 6769, 739 8699

450 rooms and suites incl. two floors of Regency Club rooms

Rates: standard US\$70, Regency Club room US\$108/120

Facilities: Business centre, Chinese, Western and Japanese restaurants, lobby lounge, club bar, health spa

### Tianjin Xingang International Seamen's Club

新港國際海員俱樂部

Xingang, Tanggu District, Tianjin 300450

Tel: 973205 Fax: 973203

GM: Xia Qingcheng

79 rooms and 9 suites Rates: single/double FEC 60 yuan, suite FEC 115/240 yuan

Distances from: railway station 10 km, airport 40 km, port 5 km

### Long Feng Hotel

龍鳳酒店

No. 1A Guanghua Rd, Hedong District, Tianjin 300182

Tel: 314 246 Telex: 23382

Manager: Wu Changgen

138 rooms and 24 suites Rates: standard FEC 54 yuan

### The Park Hotel Tianjin

天津樂園賓館

No. 1 Le yuan Rd, Hexi District, Tianjin 300201

Tel: 809818 Telex: 23381 TJPH CN Fax: 802042

GM: Han Li

Opened March 1987

200 rooms incl. 10 suites Rates: single US\$38, suite US\$60

Located east of Tianjin's Youth and Children Recreation

Centre, 8 km from railway station and 17 km from airport

Taxi fare (round trip): railway station about Rmb 50 yuan, airport Rmb 70 yuan

Facilities: Business facilities incl. secretarial and photocopying services, karaoke, dance hall, billiard room, laundry, shops, beauty parlour, car rental

### Sheraton Tianjin Hotel

天津喜來登大酒店



Photo by Chang Jinsheng

Zi Jin Shan Rd, He Xi District, Tianjin 300061

Tel: 343388 Telex: 23352 SHTJH CN Fax: 318740

GM: Charles Woo

Opened 1987

Hong Kong office:

Sheraton Sales Centre Hong Kong

20 Nathan Rd, Hong Kong

Tel: 369 1111 Fax: 367 5097

208 rooms Rates: standard US\$ 70, superior US\$80,

deluxe US\$85, studio US\$95, suite US\$115, presidential suite US\$200

Business Traveller Plan rates: US\$85/93 (single/double), valid June 1 - December 31, 1991

Located 12 miles from airport

Business facilities: 6 meeting rooms, 5860-sq-ft meeting space for up to 300, business centre

Other facilities: ballroom for up to 400 (450 if in theatre style), Chinese and Western restaurants, fitness centre, swimming pool, jogging path, complimentary use of bicycles

### Tianjin Garden Hotel

天津迎賓館

No. 271 Machangdao, Hexi District, Tianjin 300204

Tel: 220732, 756531, 342234 Telex: 234044 TSCH CN

Built in 1960

4 villas with about 53 rooms and suites Rate: standard FEC 92 yuan

Facilities: restaurants, bar, shop, meeting and reception rooms of various sizes

### Tianjin Grand Hotel

天津賓館

Binshuidao, Youyi Rd, Hexi District 300211

Tel: 319000, 319200 Telex: 23276 TJHOT CN Fax: 319822

GM: Zhang Yushan

417 rooms and 58 suites Rate: standard FEC 90 yuan

### Tianjin Hotel No. 1

天津第一飯店

198 Jiefang North Rd, Heping District, Tianjin 300042

Tel: 316438 Fax: 313341

GM: Qiao Shuhua

96 rooms Rate: standard FEC 210 yuan

### Tianjin International Science & Technology Consultant Corp.

天津國際科技諮詢公司大廈

No. 25 Youyi Rd, Hexi District, Tianjin 300211

Tel: 319115, 348888

96 rooms Rate: standard FEC 110 yuan

### Tianjin View Hotel

天津北方賓館

No. 1 Zhabei Rd, Tanggu District, Tianjin 300452

Tel: 771301-04 Telex: 23376 TBFVH CN Fax: 771322

GM: Wang Zhigang

158 rooms and 22 suites Rates: standard

US\$50, superior US\$65, suite US\$90

Distances from: city centre 45 km, railway station 11 km, airport 46 km, port 3 km

### Victory Hotel

勝利賓館

Jintang Rd, Tanggu District, Tianjin 300451

Tel: 985833 Telex: 23375 TJVH CN Fax: 984470

GM: Dong Yumin

350 rooms and suites

Rates: standard US\$45, suite US\$60

Located near the Xingang Harbour, 45 km from city centre, 4 km from railway station, 25 km from airport, 15 km from port

Facilities: Business centre, Chinese and Western restaurants, health centre, indoor swimming pool, billiard room, bowling alley, disco

### Zhongji Hotel

中興賓館

No. 1 Weidi Rd, Hexi District 300201

Tel: 282386

56 rooms Rate: standard FEC 60 yuan





# Representative Handicrafts

PHOTOS BY PENG ZHENG

**T**ianjin boasts some of China's most famous handicrafts. There are its beautiful carpets for example. But examples of smaller ones which are easier to carry are the Zhang painted clay figurines and Yangliuqing woodblock pictures, which represent two of the city's most popular arts and crafts.



*A lady, primping and preening, probably in front of a mirror*

## Capturing the Flavour of Tianjin People

During the Qing Dynasty around the middle of the nineteenth century, Zhang Mingshan had learned from his father how to skilfully craft clay figurines. It was a true labour of love for him in that by the time he had grown up he would make clay figurines even during his leisure time, as he always carried a piece of clay with him. Like many Tianjin people, he enjoyed opera. Sometimes while he was watching an opera he would mould a figurine resembling a character that he found interesting. This he did rather discreetly in his long sleeves, deliberately worn for this purpose. And he would always return to see the opera again the next day if he was not satisfied with his work. He would also shape a clay model on the spot if inspired by someone he saw in the market or on the street. He was particularly interested in capturing the expression and pose of Tianjin people as they went about their daily routines. Gradually he had established a reputation as an excellent sculptor of clay figurines and his works sold well. He became known as Niren Zhang, "Niren" meaning "clay figurine".

Even though Zhang died in 1906, this craft has been passed down through four generations of the Zhang family to the present, the current successor being Zhang Naiying. During the 1950's the craft expanded from a family tradition and business and in 1959 the Tianjin Niren Zhang Painted Clay Figurine Studio was founded. The staff of the studio now include famous sculptors of Tianjin, descendants of Zhang Mingshan, the original "Niren Zhang", as well as art school graduates.

The figurines produced today, like those before them, are typically characterized by a realistic lively portrayal of a person caught in a moment of his or her life which reveals his character. The paint is applied in a combination of the traditional stylistic and elaborate Chinese painting, and the technique of New Year picture painting. Some of the more recent productions feature a modern portrayal of figurines which are instilled with a more exaggerated dramatic quality. But the most numerous would still be those figurines of ordinary Tianjin residents or opera characters caught with an expression and in a pose that reveals the personality within. One example is the old woman shown here who is trying to shove her money purse back into her garment pocket.

The studio with its workshop is located at: No. 202, Machang Ave, Hexi District, Tianjin 300074 (Tel: 319866, 334103). There is also a Zhang's Clay Figurine Shop on the Ancient Culture Street. Its Manager is Gao Xingwen.



*A clay sculptor capturing another vignette of Tianjin life*



*An elderly lady wrestles with layers of clothing and returns her purse to its rightful position.*



# of Tianjin

## For Good Luck

The woodblock pictures first appeared in the small town of Yangliuqing in the western suburbs of Tianjin during the early seventeenth century, hence their name. By the time the Ming Dynasty ended in 1644, the pictures were already renowned, at least in the region. For generations the people of Tianjin, especially those in and around Yangliuqing, have been pasting these pictures onto the doors and walls of their houses during Chinese New Year and other festivals for good luck. That was why the pictures are generally referred to as New Year pictures.

They are produced by a combination of woodblock printing and hand painting, and are characterized by bright, vivid and pleasant images of beautiful women and legendary figures and stories, as well as children, fish, flowers and fruits. Some of the most typical motifs include a chubby child with some flowers or fruits such as peony, lotus, ormanthus flower, peach or pomegranate. All these flowers and fruits symbolize happiness and prosperity. The peach also represents longevity, and both pomegranate and lotus mean permanence and continuity. A common animal motif is a huge fish which indicates abundance. There are also elaborate depictions of scenes from legends, ancient operas or other literary works, as well as vignettes of happy village life. Fearsome-looking door gods or legendary figures said to have the power to drive away evil spirits are also depicted.

The best place to see the pictures is the Yangliuqing Art Society which has its own workshops and the largest collection of pictures. A picture of around one square foot may cost about Rmb 20-30 yuan. Apart from the New Year pictures, the art society also offers watercolour woodblock prints of both ancient and contemporary paintings and calligraphy, original works, as well as brushes, ink, seals, and other art materials.

There are people who actually prefer those pictures produced by common households, mainly for their own use. These pictures are generally not as fine and elaborate in most aspects as those produced by the Yangliuqing Art Society but may possess a stronger quality of folk art which some people value.



*A pair of deities guarding the house*



*A very cheerful spring picture of children riding an ox*

Still, anybody who is interested to take a good look at these pictures when they are in Tianjin should pay the art society a visit. There are three branches in the city as well as one in the original location:

1) No.111, Sanheli, Tonglou, Hexi District, Tianjin (Tel: 331531, Manager: Hong Peiping)

2) No.116, Changchun Rd, Heping District (Tel: 702742, Manager: Meng Aiqin)

3) No.31-33, Gongnan St (which is referred to as the Ancient Culture St), Nankai District (Tel: 255191, Manager: Li Taiqin)

4) No.18, Xinhua Rd, Yangliuqing Town, Western Suburbs



*A woodblock painting of the legendary Zhong Kui who can ward off evil and exorcise ghosts*

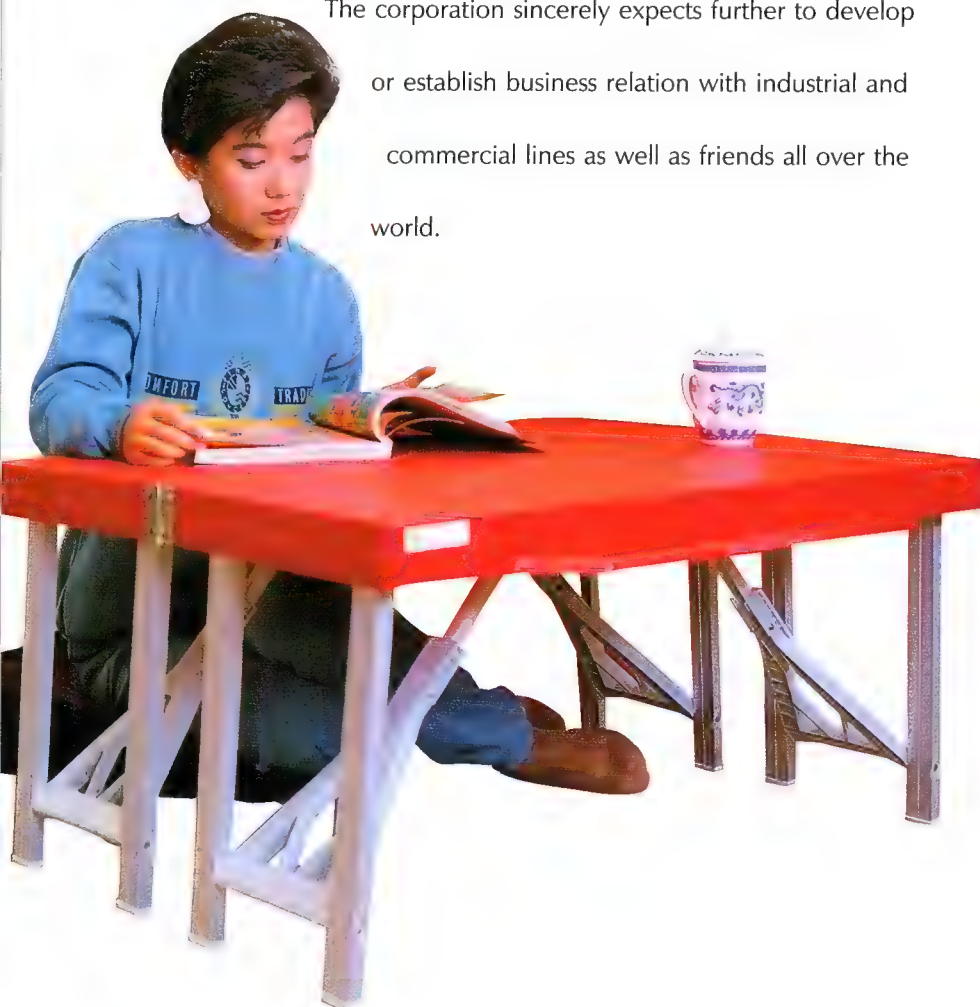




Guangdong Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation is an enterprise specializing in the import and export of machinery and electrical products, which are

more than 200 kinds of goods in her activities. Main items are of complete set equipment and instrument, water pumps, roller chains, bearings, containers, jacks, industrial and household appliances, machine tools, hand tools, farm machinery and auto-parts. The total value of export has continuously remained at the head place among the corporations of the same lines in China. Being one of the biggest and outstanding corporations of import and export of machinery and electrical products in China, the corporation has established business relations with firms in about 100 countries and regions in the world.

The corporation sincerely expects further to develop or establish business relation with industrial and commercial lines as well as friends all over the world.



**GUANGDONG MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

ADDRESS: 59 ZHAN QIAN RD., GUANGZHOU, CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS: "EQUIMPEX" GUANGZHOU

TELEX: 44426 EQUIM CN

FAX: 020-677082

**廣東省機械設備  
進出口公司**

地址：廣州市站前路59號

電報掛號："EQUIMPEX" 廣州

電傳：44426 EQUIM CN

圖文傳真：020-677082



## Attractions of Greater Tianjin



*The Water Park (by Wang Zhicheng)*

**Mount Panshan** Located twelve kilometres to the northwest of the county seat of Jixian, its main peak rises 864 metres above sea level. It offers panoramic landscape views, as well as several old temples dating back as far as the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

**The Great Wall at Huangya Pass** Situated in Jixian County, this segment of the Great Wall is some 41 kilometres long and offers some beautiful landscape views.

**Dule Temple** Situated at the west gate of the county seat of Jixian, the temple is one of China's oldest high-rise buildings. Its Guanyin Bodhisattva is also one of the largest ancient sculptures extant in China today.

**Tianhou Temple** It was built in the third year of the reign of Emperor Taiping (1326) during the Yuan Dynasty. In the vicinity are several shops selling folk handicrafts.

**Temple of Confucius** Built during the first year of the Ming Dynasty emperor Zhengtong in 1463, the temple is the best preserved ancient building in urban Tianjin and contains the only two surviving ancient overhead archways in Tianjin.

**Relic of Yihetuan Lüzutang Temple** The temple was originally constructed in 1719 during the Qing Dynasty emperor Kangxi's reign. In 1900, Cao Futian, a leader in the Yihetuan or Boxers Movement, called his followers together in the temple to practise martial arts and conduct discussions. This is the only well preserved relic of the movement in China.



*A papercut stall in the Ancient Culture Street market as Chinese New Year approaches (by Dong Yanqing)*


**Guangdong Guildhall** Now the Tianjin Opera Museum, the architecture of this structure is on a magnificent scale. The hall is the only Chinese traditional theatre existing in Tianjin. Of historical interest, Sun Yat-sen delivered a speech here in 1922.

**Water Park** This park is found in the southwest of Tianjin City and covers an area of 200 hectares, half of which is water. In fact, the park is built on thirteen islets connected by bridges. There are facilities for rowing, swimming and sailing. The Tianjin Zoo is also located within the park.

**Haihe Park** The park along both banks of the Haihe River is altogether 19 kilometres long. Tourists can board a sightseeing boat or rent small boats. Along the banks are flower gardens as well as many well preserved buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with foreign architecture as well as other historical sites. A club offering various water sports can also be found.

**Food Mall and Hotel Street** Located in the Nanshi area of the Heping District, the Food Mall is actually a food emporium in a square structure occupying 40,000 square metres. Various Chinese cuisines, local snacks and Western dishes can be found. Adjacent to the Food Mall is Hotel Street, consisting of two Qing-style brick buildings and an overpass building altogether having a floor space of 41,000 square metres. Hotel Street and the Food Mall form a convenient centre in the old city for eating, lodging, sightseeing and shopping.

**Dabei Monastery** The monastery was built during the reign of Shunzhi early in the Qing Dynasty and underwent expansion in 1940. It was subsequently renovated in 1980. Hundreds of Buddha statues created down through the years have been collected in the monastery.

**Dagu Fort** Situated on the banks of the Haihe River, sixty kilometres southeast of Tianjin city proper, this fort was built during the reign of Emperor Jiajing (reign dates 1522-1567) during the Ming Dynasty. 

## Tianjin's Special Tour Programs

### Study Tours

Over 10,000 tourists come to Tianjin on study tours every year. They go to the city's famous universities, such as Nankai, and old middle schools, such as Nankai, Yaohua and Tianjin No. 1, for visits, exchanges and to experience life in factories, villages and neighbourhoods. Nankai University has a Chinese language training centre and classes for foreigners in traditional Chinese painting, Chinese classical music and Chinese dancing in its Oriental Art Department.

### Great Wall Restoration Tour

The Great Wall at Huangya Pass, 120 km north of Tianjin proper in Jixian County, is the oldest part of the wall built of bricks. Now 3,025 metres of the wall, 20 forts, a watchtower and the Huangya Pass in the design of a tower and the Eight Trigrams battle formation have been restored. China's first Great Wall museum and forest of steles are at the pass. After touring, visitors can participate in the wall restoration work and receive a Great Wall restoration commemorative certificate.

### Cycling Tour

China is the kingdom of bicycles, and Tianjin is one of the country's earliest and largest bicycle producers. The city's 34-km-long Zhonghuanxian (Middle Ring) Road and 71-km-long Waihuanxian (Outer Ring) Road provide wide, smooth and safe surfaces for cycling tourists, who can also ride to the Great Wall at Huangya Pass.

### International Cruise-Ship Tour

Tianjin has the largest man-made harbour in north China and is an important trade and tourist port. Several dozen large cruise ships from Japan, America and Europe visit the city every year. On shore, passengers can visit Tianjin and Beijing. In the spring of 1990 *Yajing*, a regular passenger and cargo ship under Sino-Japanese joint management, started operation between Tianjin and Kobe. The ship has a passenger capacity of 442 and makes the 48-hour round-trip tour once a week.

### Imperial Fair

Tianjin's folk flower fairs became known as imperial fairs after Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) visited one on his way to tour the area south of the Changjiang (Yangtse River). The square in front of the city's Tianhou Palace, or Temple of Goddess of the Sea, and the age-old cultural streets to its north and south used to be



venues of the fairs. To revive folk cultural and art traditions, the city has for the past several years held grand imperial fairs in the cultural streets on the 23rd day of the third lunar month (the birthday of the Goddess of the Sea, generally falling in April), which feature lantern shows, lion dances, Shaolin Temple martial arts, stilt walking, drum and land-boat dances. For the Lantern Festival (the 15th day of the first lunar month, generally falling in February) folk flower fairs are held in the city's suburban areas.

### Health Tour

Tianjin has many specialized and comprehensive hospitals. Their combined Chinese-Western medical treatment for fractures, acute abdominal diseases, gynaecological diseases and tumors is very advanced in China. In recent years they have made great progress in treating difficult and complicated cases and recurrent and common diseases, such as senile diseases, sexual dysfunction, skin diseases, alopecia and rhinitis, by means of acupuncture, massage, Chinese medicine, medicinal diet, *qigong*, hot-spring bath and other modern measures. Tianjin's health and tourist departments have cooperated to open several recuperation and health centres, which run sessions of different durations.

### Honeymoon Tour

Newlyweds in traditional Chinese wedding costume can have a traditional Chinese wedding in an ancient cultural street in the Yanyuan Hotel, receiving best wishes from local people in the street and spending a Chinese-style first honeymoon night. Or they can have a modern Chinese wedding in the splendid Crystal Palace Hotel. A colourful honeymoon tour to Tianjin, Jixian County, Beijing and the imperial summer resort in Chengde follows the wedding.

### Car Rally Tour

Tianjin, 137 km from Beijing, is an ideal starting point for a rally. Tour groups can enter their own cars at Xingang (New Port) of Tianjin, drive on the wide Zhonghuanxian and Waihuanxian roads to get adjusted to road surfaces and go from Tianjin to Beijing on an express highway. Then they can follow any of four routes: northwest along the Old Silk Road, leaving China via the Kunjirap Pass in Xinjiang for Pakistan; following the "Eurasia Continental Bridge", leaving China from Xinjiang's Korgas Pass for the Soviet Union; traversing three provinces in the northeast and Hulun Buir Grassland, leaving China from Manzhouli for the Soviet Union; following the ancient Grand Canal, leaving China from Guangzhou or Xiamen.



## Natural Scenery in Mount Panshan's Environs



Photo by Wang Miao



Photo by Dong Yanqing

*A corner of the Tiancheng Temple (left) on Mount Panshan, and on this stone mill are persimmons (above), one of the mountain's major produce.*

Located in the northwest of Jixian County in Tianjin and about 75 kilometres east of Beijing, Mount Panshan may well be the best-known scenic spot in Tianjin. Mount Panshan is on the edge of the North China Plain. Less than a thousand metres above sea level, the granite peaks rise abruptly, featured by the many sheer precipices and grotesquely shaped rocks and boulders. Its main peak, Guayue (Moon Hanging) Peak, though only 864 metres above sea level, rises precipitously, which makes it look especially tall and appear more grand. From the summit tourists can view the Great Wall to the north and the Taihang Mountains to the west.

Six streams running in the valleys around Mount Panshan flow to the surrounding plains. The scenery along the banks of the streams is very beautiful. For instance, a stream on the southern side is flanked with green trees and there are many rocks of various shapes and sizes in the valley. In the central Panshan area, there is a stone bridge, on which many tourists like to sit to listen to the splashing of the stream against the rocks.

The best way to visit Panshan Mountain during the rainy season is to walk along the path parallel to one of the streams. In the valley and cliffs there are waterfalls. Though lacking the grandeur of surging torrents, several small waterfalls here offer idyllic scenes.

In the dry season, the streams are replenished by mountain springs, some of which well from grottoes year round while others have waters which ooze out of rocks. This clean spring water is usually cool, sweet and refreshing, and of constant temperature in summer and winter alike. Tourists can drink this water as well as bathe in it.

The Yuru (Jade Milk) Spring has a very interesting feature. In autumn and winter

when it wells less water, the spring slows to a trickle but stops when it is approached by people. This phenomenon is not unlike that of a shy child after meeting a stranger running away to hide himself or herself. A moment later, the spring trickles again.

On the hillsides flanking the valleys and on gentle slopes luxuriant forests grow. Among the more than 320 kinds of trees and shrubs found in the vicinity, pines are the most numerous. There are vast dense stretches of old pine trees around the Wansong (Ten Thousand Pine) Temple and the Songshu (Pine Tree) Ridge. The pine trees here have hauntingly bent trunks and coiled branches. This is because they grow on slopes with a thin and poor soil layer. In spite of these austere conditions, coupled with the harsh climates characterized by strong winds and many frosts and snows, these pine trees indomitably adapt themselves to the circumstances by growing close to the ground and stretching their branches horizontally to reduce the pressure of the strong winds and to avoid rubbing against each other. This accounts for the different shapes between these trees and those of the same species growing on plains. The pine trees growing on cliffs or in rock fractures show astonishing vitality by adapting themselves to the even more adverse circumstances.

Panshan Mountain is among the fifteen most famous mountains in China. As the saying goes, most of the famous mountains are inhabited by monks, and Panshan is no exception. In Panshan Mountain, there are 72 temples and monasteries which have been frequented by faithful followers for centuries.



Translated by Chen Jiaji



The echo is a marvellous natural acoustical phenomenon, in no small measure because it provides us with the nearly immediate self-gratification of hearing ourselves, in some cases many times over. Small wonder, therefore, that tourists take great pleasure in listening to various kinds of echoes during the course of their journeys. China offers several scenic spots where tourists and locals alike can indulge in hearing themselves shout, clap or even sing. Visitors stopping by Beijing can visit Tiantan, or the Temple of Heaven and stand at Sanyinshi, or the Stone of Three Echoes in the centre of Huiyinbi, or Echo Wall and clap. An echo would be repeated three times. The Echo Wall is a man-made "echo valley" as it were, but in many parts of China, there are quite a few echo chambers created naturally by the peculiar configuration of the terrain.

### **Fanghe Pavilion's Echo Aquatically Amplified**

An example of such a natural echo chamber can be found near the Fanghe or Crane Release Pavilion at Gushan, or Solitary Hill on the shore of West Lake in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. With the long Inner West Lake between it and Baoshi (Precious Stone) Hill, Fanghe Pavilion is wedged between the two hills, one higher than the other. Between the two hills lies the quiet lakewater. If one makes a loud sound when gazing from the pavilion into the distance, he can hear the same sound repeated to him. The echo does not return too rapidly, and sounds as if someone is imitating the original sound on the opposite hill. On a moonlit night, if one draws out a song in a low voice or plays a bamboo flute, the echoes are extraordinarily sweet and beautiful. But the unusual clarity of the echo only occurs if the source of the original sound is confined to an area within a dozen metres around the pavilion. Sounds emanating outside of the small confine, even under identical conditions, produce echoes sounding quite differently, and do not ring so clear or true. Another variable in determining the quality of echoes is the surface of the lakewater. If there is a storm and the lakewater has surging waves, the echoes are a little lower in tone and less clear.

### **Liangshan's Special Message Echoes**

Located on top of Liangshan Hill in Qianxian County, Shaanxi Province, the Qianling Mausoleum includes the tombs of Tang Emperor Gaozong (reign dates 650-683) and his

## **Unwired for Sound:**

### **The Best**

## **Echoes in China**

empress, Wu Zetian, who later became an emperor in her own right.

In 1987, a flight of stone steps leading to the mausoleum was completed. The flight, 575.8 metres in length, 11 metres in width and 86.2 metres high, consists of 526 steps and 18 terraces. Owing to the special geographical conditions, the whole flight of steps can produce strong echoes. Resonant and interesting echoes can be heard especially at the eighth terrace down from the top. Here if one claps slightly four times, he can hear echoes bearing an uncanny resemblance to "dispel worries" in Beijing dialect. Another four claps will evoke echoes sounding like the words, "fortune will fall". Still more interesting is that eight successive claps can evoke clear and melodious echoe message sounding like "dispel worries, fortune will fall". What is more, with each step one makes, he can hear beautiful and almost musical echo sounds seemingly given by a zither.

### **Four Sounds Valley**

The Guifeng Peak is situated by the Nanxin River twelve kilometres west of Geyang in Jiangxi Province. In ancient times it was called "Tortoise Peak" because on its top there are three huge stones, resembling tortoise shells. Walking beyond the end of the narrow ancient path on the hill, suddenly the scenery becomes clearly visible. A lush green valley lies beneath. The valley is named "Four Sounds Valley" after the inscription of characters with this meaning on the cliff by a Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) poet Wang Shiren. This place is surrounded by peaks on all sides. consequently a cry arouses three successive echoes, each sound seeming to emanate from a further distance. When one stand in front of the cliff and

cries "hello", the quiet valley immediately bustles with three echoes "hello ... hello ... hello". The popping of a few firecrackers here reverberates throughout the valley, which sounds like the profuse popping of firecrackers in the neighbourhood during festivals.


### **Cliff Arc in Dongkou: Hi-Fi Echoes**

In 1987, a cliff producing high quality echoes was discovered on the hillside in Jiulong Village of Tongshan Township in Dongkou County, Hunan Province. The cliff, 50 metres in length and seven metres in height, is very smooth and arc shaped. During the investigation of the cliff, a group of people including both males and females stood about six metres away from the cliff, speaking, singing and playing the flute and *erhu* (a two-stringed bowed musical instrument). Ten seconds later, clear echoes resembling tape recordings of the original sounds were heard. The echoes sound louder and more resonant than the original sounds. This echo cliff is unique among the numerous spectacular stone landscapes in China, both in terms of its unusual shape and smoothness and the clarity of echoes.

### **China's Grandest Echo Cylinder**

In 1990, perhaps the grandest echo cliff in China was discovered in a mountain village in Zanhuan County in the Taihang Mountains in Hebei Province. This echo cliff is situated in a boxlike gorge at the centre of the Zhangshiyan scenic area in the county. The cliff, with a narrow opening and a vast inside, is configured like a cylinder and is facing east. It is 90 metres in diameter with an arc length of more than 300 metres and a height of 100 metres. In the photo taken by an aerial camera, the cliff bears a similarity to a deep well. A person standing within echo range of the cliff who speaks in any direction will hear clear echoes.

It is reported that the discovery of such a grand and geometric natural echo cliff is virtually unprecedented in China. A geologic survey shows that the cliff was formed by the slow tectonic movement of the earth's crust causing a jacking up of the earth's surface during the orogenic movement of the Yanshan Mountains which began some one hundred million years ago.

China's grandest echo cliff is accessible by two buses daily, leaving Shijiazhuang Bus Terminus for Zhangshiyan Village in Zanhuan County. 

Translated by Chen Jiaji



## Huo Yuanjia's Strength of Character: Two Anecdotes

Earlier we have noted the proficiency of Huo Yuanjia in kungfu. Refinement of technique is a critical factor in the successful practice not only in the martial arts but in any sport or art. One does not rise to the top of one's profession in any martial art without possessing at the very least, superior, if not unmatched physical power. But physical strength alone does not make a true champion; strength of character is an indispensable ingredient.


Following are two anecdotes about Huo Yuanjia which serve as testimony not only to his uncommon brawn but to the firm character of the man.

### Putting the Porter Chief in his Place

Huo Yuanjia, a contemporary patriotic master of martial arts, once lived in Yongfengtun Village in the western suburbs of Tianjin. There was in the locality a chief of the porter service who, possessing surpassing strength, considered everyone beneath him, bullied everybody else in the village and no-

body dared to offend him. In order to teach this villain a lesson, one early morning Huo Yuanjia put a millstone measuring one metre in diameter and 33 cm in thickness in front of the porter service facility. When the porters saw the millstone, they ask the chief of remove it. Exerting great effort, the chief tried several times, but the millstone would not budge. When the chief was informed that it was carried there from the west end of the village by a young man who had just settled in the village, he dismissed such as feat as impossible by saying "If I can't remove it, then nobody can! If that young man could carry the millstone to its original place, I would surrender my enterprise to him." So Huo Yuanjia was invited. Without much effort he removed the millstone to the west end of the village. The chief porter, thus humbled, made an apology to Huo in public and surrendered his porter service to Huo as promised. But Huo Yuanjia did not accept the offer, being content to warn the chief against being arrogant and bullying the villagers again.

### Coin Crushing

In a back street of Yongfengtun there was a man of unusual physical prowess who earned his living by vending bean curd in two large boxes hung on both sides of an iron wheelbarrow. One day when Huo Yuanjia was standing at the door of his own house, the bean curd vendor pulled up in front of Huo. He held the ends of the handles and raised the wheelbarrow nearly 20 cm above the ground — an act requiring great arm strength. Realizing that it was a feat of strength deliberately arranged by the bean curd vendor, Huo Yuanjia took out about 20 copper coins from his garment. Holding them between the thumb and middle finger of his left hand, our hero gave the coins to the vendor in exchange for some bean curd. The bean curd vendor took the coins only to find them crushed by Huo's vice-like grip. Then the bean curd vendor had to acknowledge that Huo Yuanjia's strength surpassed his own. 

Translated by Chen Jiaji

## The Tianjin Goubuli Stuffed Buns

The 100-year-old Tianjin Goubuli Stuffed Bun Restaurant is well-known both at home and abroad in spite of a name that would not work up an appetite. The name of the restaurant actually means "even the dogs (gou) would do him no harm (buli)".

About a hundred years ago, there was in Tianjin a boy whose father earned his living as a coolie. Unable to feed the baby, the father deserted him in a cold winter. Strangely enough, when the boy was discovered by a pack of wild dogs, instead of harming him, the animals gathered around him and protected him. Later the boy was taken home and raised by a passerby. Knowing that even dogs would not harm him, the neighbours called the boy "Goubuli", which became his nickname.


During the reign of Emperor Guangxu (reign dates 1875-1908), this "Goubuli", whose true name was Gao Guiyou, became an apprentice in Liuku Steamed Food Restaurant in Tianjin. There he learned to make steamed food. He was eager to perfect his skills and after years of painstaking practice he mastered the skill of mixing a special-flavoured meat filling, and a unique technique to knead dough. His skills earned the restaurant an outstanding reputation. Later the restaurant was called "Goubuli" Restaurant in honour of the dedicated apprentice.

Just when the restaurant had gained con-

siderable fame in Tianjin, Gao Guiyou left it. Forming a partnership with two friends, he set up a stall selling stuffed buns at the confluence of the South Canal. Gao Guiyou was bent on further refining the skills of stuffed bun making and developed the techniques differed from the usual ways. The buns made in this way were unique in shape and flavour, thus making them popular among customers.

A conflicting story concerning the name of the bun starts with Gao Guiyou's pet name "Gouzi (baby dog)". Being a quiet person, he would not acknowledge customers, simply letting them serve themselves, provided that they had paid for the buns. His frequent customers would say jokingly: "Gouzi sells stuffed buns, but he would refuse to acknowledge anyone." The Chinese equivalent of this is pronounced as "buli", which later became a popular two-part allegorical saying among people in Tianjin. Thus the name of Goubuli spread gradually. Not long after, the stall was enlarged into a restaurant and the new restaurant was named "Dejuhao". After a while people realized that the restaurant was owned by Gao, and simply called it Goubuli Stuffed Bun Restaurant. As a result, the true name Dejuhao, although inscribed in large characters on a board hung on the lintel of the restaurant, was gradually forgotten.

Later, the special flavour of Goubuli stuffed buns was discovered by Yuan Shikai (1859-1916), commander-in-chief of Hebei Province, whose troops were stationed and trained in Xiaozhan in Tianjin about the period of the Reform Movement of 1898. He bought two boxes of Goubuli stuffed buns and presented them to Empress Dowager Cixi. Cixi enjoyed the taste very much and ordered the buns presented to her again. Being accepted as an article of tribute, Goubuli stuffed buns became even more famous and attracted many admirers throughout the country who would come swarming into the restaurant. After this imperial endorsement, in quite a few medium and small-sized cities in North China, there sprang up many imitation Goubulis.

It is more than 60 years since the death of Gao Guiyou, the inventor of Goubuli stuffed buns and founder of the Goubuli Restaurant. In 1956, his grandson Gao Huanzhang was invited to restore the Goubuli Stuffed Bun Restaurant on the site of the former Fengzeyuan Restaurant on Shandong Road in Tianjin. After the resumption of business, Goubuli once again enjoyed rising prestige and even the Great Hall of the People in Beijing once sent chefs to learn how to make Goubuli stuffed buns. 

Translated by Chen Jiaji



# Tianjin's Climate

Tianjin has a continental monsoon climate. The annual precipitation in Tianjin is 569.9 mm with an uneven distribution over the seasons. Due to the relatively high latitudes of Tianjin, the rainy season, caused by the summer monsoon coming in from the Pacific, starts late and ends early. Accordingly, 62% of the annual rainfall occurs in July and August. In winter, the climate in Tianjin is affected by the cold and dry winter monsoon coming from the Arctic Ocean and Siberia, and consequently the total rainfall during the five months from November to the following March accounts for only 2.6% of the annual precipitation. The rainfall in the rainy season is mainly in the form of rainstorms with heavy downpours, which may cause flooding in some areas, yet the better part of the limited rainfall is wasted by way of accumulated water and flood peaks flowing into the sea after rains.

An interesting meteorological phenomenon is that Tianjin sometimes may experience floods even during drought years. This is because the fluvial system of the Haihe River consists of a lot of tributaries and the areas of the Yanshan Mountains and the Taihang Mountains — the upper reaches of the Haihe River — are the rainiest areas in northern China. Whenever heavy rains occur, torrents of the numerous tributaries rush to the estuary of the Haihe and into Tianjin, where there is only one outlet to the sea. This can cause a raging overflow onto the plain in great floods. For example, Tianjin underwent a severe drought in the first half of 1917, then in July that year there was a catastrophic rainstorm in the Taihang Mountains. Raging floods caused the whole city to be submerged. Another example

occured in 1963. The rainfall of that July was less than half that of normal years. Yet there was also a flood that year. Owing to timely flood-diversion measures, this time Tianjin was spared inundation.

Tianjin city proper is 45 kilometres from the sea and its climate is seldom affected by the sea, which results in the drastic difference between minimum and maximum temperature. The annual daily range of temperature is 9.6°C, but during the dry season between March and June the range can reach 10-12°C, which is obviously more of characteristic of an inland continental climate.

In Tanggu District, however, which lies in the southeast of Tianjin less than 10 kilometres from the Bohai Bay, the climate is greatly affected by the sea. The temperature

is comparatively cool by day yet relatively warm by night. The daily range of temperature here (7.4°C annually) is much milder than that of Tianjin. In April, May and June, when the difference between land and sea temperatures are highest, the maximum temperature is obviously reduced, averaging 2.2-2.3°C lower than the maximum of Tianjin city proper.

Generally speaking, spring comes to Tianjin about March 31st, summer around June 1st, autumn starts close to September 8th, and winter on approximately November 1st. September and October are the best months of the year for tourism, followed by April and May in the spring.

Translated by Chen Jiaji

Average Climatic Conditions in Tianjin / Tanggu

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tianjin	Temperature (°C)	-4.0	-1.6	5.0	13.2	20.0	24.1	26.4	25.5	20.8	13.6	5.2	-1.6
	Rainfall (mm)	3.1	6.0	6.4	21.0	30.6	69.3	189.8	162.4	43.4	24.9	9.3	3.6
Tanggu	Temperature (°C)	-3.9	-1.9	4.3	12.0	19.0	23.4	26.2	25.8	21.3	14.3	5.7	-1.5
	Rainfall (mm)	3.1	5.2	6.2	22.4	29.1	65.8	200.8	175.6	51.3	26.3	10.5	4.6

Train Schedules  
Beijing—Tianjin—Tangshan—Guye—Qinhuangdao

327 O.	319 O.	317 O.	313 O.	311 O.	309 O.	303/302 O.	Train No. Station	304/301 O.	310 O.	312 O.	314 O.	318 O.	320 O.	328 O.
14:17					06:50	From Shijiazhuang	Beijing South	To Shijiazhuang	20:30					12:06
—	10:50		17:50	19:13	—	13:08	Beijing	14:55	—	08:28	16:20		20:13	—
14:32	11:13		18:10	09:34	07:04	13:31	Fengtai	14:05	20:18	08:10	16:02		19:56	11:54
15:31	11:58		18:56	10:22	07:50	14:20	Langfang	13:21	19:34	07:25	15:13		19:07	11:09
—	—		19:29	10:56	08:22	—	Yangcun	12:49	19:04	06:54	14:39		—	10:37
16:30	12:53		20:02	11:27	08:53	15:18	Tianjin North	12:21	18:36	06:27	14:07		18:16	10:11
16:51	13:14	08:05	20:10	11:35	09:14	15:39	Tianjin	12:09	18:24	06:15	13:55	17:40	18:05	09:59
17:26	—	08:41			09:49	16:15	Tanggu	11:19	17:34			—	—	09:09
18:52	15:00	10:19			11:13	17:43	Tangshan	10:01	—			15:59	15:48	07:42
19:18		10:47			11:41	18:11	Guye	09:32	15:59			15:30		07:13
		11:14			12:08	18:45	Luanxian	08:55	—			14:58		06:41
		11:45			12:39	19:18	Changli	08:12	15:05			14:10		06:01
		12:13			13:08	19:50	Beldaihe	07:46	14:40			13:44		05:36
		12:35			13:30	20:15	Qinhuangdao	07:20	14:14			13:18		05:10

O. — Ordinary passenger train

Train Schedules  
Beijing—Jinan—Nanjing—Shanghai—Hangzhou—Fuzhou

148/145 F.T.	127 F.T.	123 F.T.	119 F.T.	109 F.T.	65 Exp.	45 Exp.	21 Exp.	13 Exp.	Train No. Station	14 Exp.	22 Exp.	46 Exp.	66 Exp.	110 F.T.	120 F.T.	124 F.T.	128 F.T.	146/147 F.T.
From Changchun	17:32	From Tianjin	15:22	12:30	18:30	10:37	21:55	14:40	Beijing	09:03	12:56	05:45	12:19	15:38	11:42	To Tianjin	13:50	To Changchun
12:33	19:55	09:18	17:36	14:55	20:23	12:29	23:32	16:16	Tianjin West	07:28	11:21	04:07	10:37	13:26	09:39	07:19	11:46	14:12
15:57	23:53	13:10	21:04	18:46	23:29	—	—	—	Dezhou	—	—	07:30	09:55	06:14	03:57	08:12	10:38	
18:15	02:03	15:12	23:14	21:01	01:31	17:09	03:38	20:23	Jinan	03:27	07:20	23:34	05:35	07:42	04:03	01:42	05:17	08:32
23:11	07:09	20:24	04:32	02:16	06:22	21:37	—	—	Xuzhou	—	—	19:10	00:53	02:25	22:44	20:52	00:29	03:34
01:45	10:23	23:04	07:28	04:56	08:51	23:58	09:43	02:28	Bangbu	21:22	01:15	16:47	22:30	23:49	20:09	18:10	21:46	00:43
04:40		01:53	10:22	07:41	11:36	02:30	—	—	Nanjing	—	—	14:15	20:01	20:52	17:21	15:20		21:59
05:46		02:58	11:26	08:53	—	—	—	—	Zhenjiang	—	—	—	—	19:40	16:15	14:15		20:54
07:13		04:06	12:31	10:24	11:46	04:21	—	—	Changzhou	—	—	12:23		18:16	15:10	11:06		19:46
08:46		05:30	13:57	11:45		—	—	—	Suzhou	—	—	—		16:30	13:42	11:40		18:07
		06:55	—			07:05	15:19	08:04	Shanghai	15:45	19:38	09:47			10:25			
			19:24			11:24			Hangzhou			05:16			08:15			
						21:12			Yingtan			19:28						
						07:20			Fuzhou			09:11						

Exp. — Express F.T. — Fast through passenger train



### Flights to and from Tianjin

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Tianjin	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:55	08:35	CA1157
Tianjin — Beijing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:20	17:50	CA1158
Changchun — Tianjin	1 3	07:20	10:55	CJ6345
Tianjin — Changchun	1 3	16:50	20:25	CJ6346
Dalian — Tianjin	6	11:10	21:30	XO9604
Tianjin — Dalian	6	09:20	10:40	GP7603
Guangzhou — Tianjin	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:05	13:45	CA1318
Tianjin — Guangzhou	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:25	10:05	CA1317
Hong Kong — Tianjin	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:45	16:35	CA104
Tianjin — Hong Kong	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:25	12:40	CA103
Shanghai — Tianjin	1 3 5	17:20	19:00	CA1524
Tianjin — Shanghai	1 3 5	14:40	16:25	CA1523
Shenyang — Tianjin	4 1 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:10 09:00 07:20	14:10 10:55 09:15	GP7602 CJ6345 CJ6309
Tianjin — Shenyang	4 1 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	09:20 16:50 19:25	11:20 18:45 21:20	GP7601 CJ6346 CJ6310
Taiyuan — Tianjin	4 6	07:20 07:20	08:50 08:50	GP7601 GP7603
Tianjin — Taiyuan	4 6	14:40 13:05	16:10 14:35	GP7602 GP7604
Zhengzhou — Tianjin	1 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:15 17:00	16:05 18:50	CJ6346 CJ6310
Tianjin — Zhengzhou	1 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:40 09:45	13:40 11:50	CJ6345 CJ6309

(Valid Spring 1991 — Autumn 1991)

### Train Schedules Beijing — Tianjin

73 Exp.	71 Exp.	Train Station	No.	72 Exp.	74 Exp.
17:14	08:35	Beijing		07:47	17:05
19:00	10:10	Tianjin North		06:11	15:21
19:08	10:18	Tianjin		06:00	15:10

Exp. — Express

### Main Shops in Tianjin

Name	Address	Telephone
Friendship Company	21 Youyi Road, Hexi District	332477
Friendship Store	233 Jiefang Road, Heping District	393183
Huaqiao Store	209 Jiefang Road, Heping District	311620
International Market	211 Nanjing Road, Heping District	706224
Quanyechang Department Store	290 Heping Road, Heping District	703771
Tianjin Department Store Building	172 Heping Road, Heping District	224195
Tianjin Arts & Crafts Co.	178 Heping Road, Heping District	705291
Tianjin Painting Gallery	4 Guanghua Road, Hedong District	415061
Yilinge Antiques and Curios Store	161 Liaoning Road, Heping District	700308
Wenyuange Antiques and Curios Store	191 Heping Road, Heping District	703450
Cuiwenzhai Antiques Store	Guwenhua Street, Nankai District	255227
Yangliuqing New Year Picture Studio	111 Sanhe Lane, Tonglou, Hexi District	331531
Yangliuqing Picture Works	Guwenhua Street, Nankai District	255191
Tianjin Arts and Crafts Factory	503 Huanghe Avenue, Nankai District	273250
Tianjin Special Handicrafts Factory	16 Liuwei Road, Hedong District	244105
No. 1 Metal Handicrafts Factory	116 Hongxing Road, Hedong District	242172
Xingang Friendship Store	Xingang, Tanggu	973538
Business Department, Clay Figurine Zhang's Art Store	87 Guwenhua Street, Nankai District	255248
Carpet Company	68 Bajing Road, Hedong District	243678
Long Men Building Trade Corporation	3/F., District E, Long Men Building, Tianjin Railway Station, Hebei District	240242
Tianjin Carpet Import & Export Company	11 Xianglan Avenue, Hongqiao District	727621
Handicrafts & Sculptures Factory	20 Yeyin Road, Nankai District	272860
Artificial Diamond Handicrafts Company	64, 2/F., 3rd District, Nanshi Food Street, Heping District	251522

### Major Restaurants in Tianjin

Name	Address	Telephone	Specialities
Zhejiang Restaurant	90, 4th District, Nanshi Food Street	25.1473 75.4976	Zhejiang cuisine
Suzhou Deyuelou Restaurant	37, 2/F., 2nd District, Nanshi Food Street	25.3738	Jiangsu cuisine
Emel Restaurant	4th District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0448 25.0393	Sichuan dishes
Penglaichun Restaurant	61, 3rd District, Nanshi Food Street	75.1724 25.0777	Shandong dishes
Guangzhou Restaurant	1st District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0193	Cantonese dishes
Hualin Restaurant	44, 2/F., 2nd District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0548 25.5046	Shandong cuisine
Gujing Restaurant	1st District, Nanshi Food Street	25.2790 75.1934	Guangdong/Sichuan dishes
Nanshi Goubuli Stuffed Bun Restaurant	17, 1st District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0062 25.1340	Tianjin cuisine
Tianjin Kobe Restaurant	2nd District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0955	Japanese food
Yaxiyao Restaurant	1st District, Nanshi Food Street	25.2466	Sichuan/Jiangsu dishes
Jiuhelou Seafood Restaurant	86, 4th District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0690	Shandong/Tianjin dishes
Xinyuan Restaurant	66, 2/F., 3rd District, Nanshi Food Street	75.2648	Shandong cuisine
Moslem Huifanglou Restaurant	3rd District, Nanshi Food Street	25.0029 25.0032	Moslem food
Jinyang Restaurant	15, 1st District, Nanshi Food Street	25.1938 75.3292	Sichuan/Jiangsu dishes
Meishan Restaurant	Huanhu Middle Avenue, Tiyanbei, Hexi District	31.9031 31.0958	Guangdong/Shandong dishes
Tianjin Restaurant	8 Jinning Avenue, Nankai District	27.4773 34.4473	Tianjin dishes
Taoliyuan Restaurant	1 Gushan Road, Changjiang Avenue Nankai District	71.0394 71.0384	Shandong cuisine
Jinfa Restaurant	205 Jiefang Road, Heping District	39.0628	Guangdong dishes
Tianjin Klessing	33 Zhejiang Road, Heping District	31.4768 31.3854	Western food
Tianjin Goubuli Stuffed Bun Restaurant	77 Shandong Road, Heping District	70.2540 70.0810	Tianjin food
Chuanliu Restaurant	96 Zhongshan Road, Hebei District	26.4707	Sichuan/Shandong dishes
Gongting Restaurant	Qijing Road, Hedong District	24.2855	Shandong/Sichuan dishes
Sulyuan Restaurant	Xinanchengjiao, Nankai District	75.0330 25.2924	Tianjin/Shandong dishes
Endecheng Restaurant	52 Jiefang Road, Tanggu District	98.2533	Moslem food
Bohai Restaurant	2 Jiefang Road, Tanggu District	98.3269	Tianjin food
Foreign Guest Canteen (Dengyinglou Restaurant)	94 Binjiang Avenue, Heping District	70.2069	Shandong cuisine
Tianjin Yuelaihai Restaurant	39 Nanjing Road, Heping District	31.7386 39.4623	Cantonese food
Huaxia Restaurant	125 Dongma Road, Nankai District	75.4033 75.1942	Tianjin/Shandong cuisine
Tianyifang Restaurant	Xinkai Road, Dahulong, Hongqiao District	25.2477	Tianjin dishes
Yimei Joint Snack Bar	176 Heping Road, Heping District	70.3243	Fast food
International Golf Club Restaurant	Guangzhuang, Dongjiao District	49.0391	Japanese food
Xingang Hotel Restaurant	82 Xingang Road, Tanggu District	98.5440 98.5447	Sichuan/Shandong cuisine
Huangya Pass Restaurant	Huangya Pass, Xiyangzi, Jixian County	022.91.23	Local food
Yuhuai Restaurant	Inside the Nankai University	318116 734385	Seafood

### Spots for Sightseeing in Tianjin

Name	Address	Telephone
Tianjin Art Museum	77 Jiefang Road North, Heping District	392484
Tianjin Historical Museum	4 Guanghua Road, Hedong District	414660
Tianjin Natural History Museum	206 Machang Avenue, Hexi District	318031
Tianjin Folklore Museum	Inside the Tianhou Temple, Ancient Culture Street, Nankai District	255062
Tianjin Theatre Museum	31 Nanmennei Street, Nankai District	253443
Memorial Hall of the Boxers Movement	16 Lúzutang Lane, Ruyi'an Street, Hongqiao District	253659
Dabei Monastery	40 Tianwei Road, Hebei District	262320
Water Park	Shuishang Gongyuan Road, Nankai District	318430
Tianjin Zoo	Shuishang Gongyuan Road, Nankai District	344440
Beiling Park	1 Zhongshan Road, Hebei District	662424
Xigu Park	Xigu, Hongqiao District	267165
Mount Panshan Scenic Area	Mount Panshan, Jixian County	(022) 912675
Huangya Pass Great Wall	Jixian County	(022) 912566
Ancient Cultural Street	Shuige Street, Nankai District	255054
Food Street	Nanshi, Heping District	250900
Xikai Cathedral	Dushan Road, Heping District	701929
Former Residence of Huo Yuanjia	Xiaonanhe Village, Xijiao District	792240



## Chongqing-Yibin Train

The route, exclusively designed for sightseers, starts in Chongqing and ends in Yibin. Running daily along the Yangtse River, it passes through such scenic spots as the Dazu stone sculptures, the Grand Buddha in Rongxian County, and the dinosaur museum in Zigong County.

## Tour Along the Route of Qianlong

During the 18th century, Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty made numerous visits to many sites in Jiangsu Province. To trace along the route of the emperor, the Qianlong Water Route Tour has been organized. In Yangzhou the route starts five kilometres from the Tianning Monastery and finishes at the Pingshan Hall. A boat trip as part of this tour provides an opportunity to view more than twenty historical sites from the Sui Dynasty (581-618) and Tang Dynasty (618-907).

The 24 Bridge Scene area is a particular point of interest, as it contains a number of majestic bridges, pavilions and halls as well as scenic gardens. Particularly noteworthy is the Daming Temple, which is more than one thousand years old, and the Imperial Garden of Emperor Qianlong (reign dates 1736-1795) and Kangxi Emperor (reign dates 1662-1722).

## Tianjin and Beijing Guidebook

*Tourist Maps and Beautiful Photographs: Beijing and Tianjin* has been published in English by the Oriental Publishing House. With 54 colour maps, 38 photographs and concise introductions, it is a very practical travel guide, as it also provides information about historical sites, various organizations, travel routes, hotels and much more.

## Tours of Hebei from Beijing

This year there will be a number of tours through Hebei starting from Beijing. Some of these tours are listed below.

- A grand bicycle tour along the Great Wall through Badaling, Mutianyu, Jinshanling to Laolongtou, the eastern end of the wall;
- A circuit tour: Beijing — Chengde — Zunhua — Tianjin — Beijing;
- A tour of the ancient kingdoms of Yan and Zhao which existed during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770-221 B. C.): Beijing — Handan — Shijiazhuang — Baoding — Beijing;
- The steppelands leading to Inner Mongolia: Beijing — Hohhot — Datong — Zhangjiakou — Beijing;
- The relics and scenic spots tour: Beijing — Shijiazhuang — Zhengzhou — Luoyang — Xi'an — Beijing;
- Coastal cities tour: Beijing — Tangshan — Qinhuangdao — Shenyang — Dalian — Beijing;
- Visits to *qigong* and martial arts centres, herbal medicine clinics, porcelain factories, as well as centres for gymnastics and acrobatics.

## "Independent Zone" for Zhuozhou

Zhuozhou City (near Zhoukoudian, the site of Peking Man) in Hebei has set up an international non-governmental cultural and economic centre to promote international cultural and economic exchanges. Four hundred hectares have been set aside for this purpose. Foreign businessmen are encouraged to invest in construction of "independent zones" for trading, information exchanging or cultural exchange, including tourism.

## Shanghai Golf Club Opens

Situated on Dianshan Lake in Shanghai's western suburbs, the 18-hole course is the eighth golf course to open in China. It is a joint venture between Chinese, Japanese and American enterprises.

## Great Wall Museum Opens

The Shanhaiguan Great Wall Museum, China's biggest museum featuring the Great Wall, is located at Qinhuangdao in Hebei Province. The museum's collection includes relics, records, photographs and displays illustrating the history and significance of the wall.

## Badong Shennongxi Tourist Zone Opens

This new tourist zone near the Three Gorges on the Yangtse River in Hubei Province is accessible only by boat. Located south of Shennongjia Natural Preserve and thirty kilometres north of Badong, a tourist group of twelve or more can cruise the 20-kilometre long mountain stream on a reproduction of an ancient boat and view canyons, various stalactite formations, waterfalls, hanging coffins and an ancient plank path constructed on cliffs.

## Ming Tomb in Jiangxi

This tomb was recently discovered in De'an County in northern Jiangxi Province. This tomb of a wealthy woman has provided important materials for understanding burial and preservation techniques employed during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Apart from the nearly uncorrupted body, 51 relics including gold artifacts, silk and cotton garments and other ornaments were unearthed.

## Books on Tibet

The English edition of *The Biographies of Dalai Lamas* has recently been published. It is written by Ya Hanzhang, an expert in Tibetan studies. The book contains essays on the fourteen Dalai Lamas of Tibet, and it is only one of the many books about Tibet published in English by the Foreign Languages Press.



### Dalian International Marathon

The 5th Dalian International Marathon will be held on October 27, 1991 in Dalian. Overseas participants should register before September 27. There will be cash prizes for the top twelve finishers. Any overseas runner may be eligible for free board and lodging. For more information, please contact: Dalian Municipal Tourism Bureau, No. 1 Stalin Square, Dalian, China; Fax 0411-337872; Telex 86326 DFAO CN.



### Beijing Lore Published

*Sights with Stories in Old Beijing* published in English weaves fascinating tales around the natural wonders and architectural and historical landmarks of the capital. These stories about the endeavours of honest and wicked men alike add a human dimension that is all too often missing from history books. This book can be ordered from China International Book Trading Corporation at the following address: P.O. Box 399 Beijing, People's Republic of China.



### Crowne Plaza Opens in Beijing

The 400-room Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza in Beijing opened early in August. Located on Wangfujing Avenue close to Tian'anmen Square and the Forbidden City, the nine-storey hotel includes a business centre, swimming pool, shopping arcade, exhibition area, three restaurants and banquet rooms.



### Imperial Jiucheng Palace Unearthed

Referred to as the No. 37 archaeological site, Jiucheng Palace is located 160 kilometres from Xi'an in Shaanxi Province, used to be an important imperial palace used for short excursions from the capital of Xi'an during the Sui (581-618) and Tang Dynasty (618-907).



## FOLLOWING QIANLONG'S TOURS THROUGH JIANGNAN

Next month's issue follows the footsteps of the Qing Dynasty emperor Qianlong's six journeys through what is called Jiangnan in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces. We will visit many of the scenic gardens and parks which, apart from the history Qianlong conferred, have historical significance which long preceded his arrival. The beauty of these gardens inspired him to create replicas in Beijing of those gardens which he enjoyed the most.

- **Tracing the Route of Qianlong Through Jiangnan**
  - Nanjing — Zhenjiang — Yangzhou — Changzhou — Wuxi
  - Suzhou — Jiaxing, Yanguan — Hangzhou
- **A Feast Fit for an Emperor**





HSUJI GROUNDNUTS

*Growing to the World*



CHINA NATIONAL CEREALS, OILS & FOODSTUFFS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION,  
SHANDONG CEREALS & OILS BRANCH

29 Wusong Road, Qingdao, China Post Code: 266011 Tel: 228063

Cable: "NACEROIL" QINGDAO Telex: 321190 COBQD CN FAX: 226330



# Shanxi Metals And Minerals

## 山西省五金礦



硅鐵 FERRO-SILICON

### 五金二部產品簡介

五金二部產品主要為有色金屬及黑色金屬鑄件、鑄鐵件等，現分述於後。

1. 硅鐵：為煉鋼還原劑，一般有兩種規格出口：

- a) 含硅75%以上，含鉛2%以下及1.5%以下，
- b) 含硅72%以上，含鉛2%以下。

山西是硅鐵主要產地之一，產品質量好，包裝為塑料編織噸裝袋。主要銷往日本、東南亞及歐洲各地，銷路穩定，受到客戶普遍讚譽。

2. 金屬硅：為鋁合金添加劑、有機硅及航空工業。

- 一般規格：含硅98.5%以上，鋁：0.5%以下，
- 鈣：0.3%以下，鐵：0.5%以下。

包裝：塑料編織噸裝袋。

該產品質量優良，銷路較廣，主要銷往歐洲共同體市場。

3. 生鐵：山西是生鐵產地，規格齊全，主要有煉鋼生鐵，含硅1.6%以下，磷0.15%以下，硫0.05%以下。

鑄造生鐵：含硅1.6—2.4%，磷0.2%以下，硫0.05%以下，塊重20kg以下或7Kg以下。

該產品產量大，近年來銷路甚好，主要銷往日本、南朝鮮及歐洲市場。

4. 其它：除以上產品外，還經營稀土產品，來料及進料加工業務，鑄件、鑄鐵件產品，以及錳鐵、硅錳、鉬鐵等合金產品。這些產品為我部新開發的產品。



# Import And Export Corporation

## 產 進 出 口 公 司



生鐵 PIG IRON

### Brief Introduction

Metal Section No.2 mainly handles non-ferro and ferro metals, castings, cast iron products, etc.

1) Ferro-silicon: Used in deoxidizer, usually two kinds for export

a) Si: 75% min; Al: 2%, 1.5% max

b) Si: 72% min; Al: 2% max

Packing: In plastic woven bags of 1t. net each

Shanxi is one of the most famous origins of ferro-silicon. Good in quality, the product sells well and enjoys high reputation in Japan, Southeast Asia and Europe.

2) Silicon metal: Used in aviation industry and AL-alloy additive

Si: 98.5% min; Al: 0.5% max

Fe: 0.5% max; Ca: 0.3% max

Packing: In plastic woven bags of 1t. net each

Mainly sold to EEC market.

3) Pig iron:

Si: 1.6% max; P: 0.15% max; S: 0.05% max

Cast iron:

Si: 1.6-2.4%; P: 0.2% max; S: 0.05% max

Piece weight: 20 kgs max or 7 kgs max

Mainly sold to Japan, South Korea and Europe.

4) Other items:

Besides a/m products, we also handle rare-earth products, castings, and cast iron products as well as ferro-manganese, ferro-molybdenum, silicon-manganese, and processing with supplied materials.





ESTABLISHED IN

中國山西省五金礦產進出口公司

**CHINA SHANXI METALS & MINERALS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION**

Address: 7/F 8/F Foreign Trade Building, No. 3 East Yingze Street, Taiyuan, Shanxi, China

Tel: 440108 447446 446971 Fax: 0351-440281 Cable: "MINMETALSHS" TAIYUAN Telex: 282033 MINSX CN

地址: 中國山西省太原市迎澤東大街3號外貿大廈七、八層 電話: 440108 447446 446971 傳真: 0351-440281

電報掛號: "MINMETALSHS" TAIYUAN 電傳: 282033 MINSX CN

China Shanxi Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation, established in 1957, is a specialized state-run import and export enterprise. Its methods of conducting trade include: general trade, agency, sole agent, joint venture, manufacturing orders with supplied designs, patterns, raw materials or brand names, compensation trade, etc.

Management Scope: Metal and nonmetal products, refractory materials, coke, pottery and porcelain raw materials, metals, insulating materials, building materials, steel, pig iron, non-ferrous metal, cement, ferroalloy, rare precious metalliferous ore, raw materials, iron ore, hardware, stone products, carved stones, etc.

Introduction of Export Department

Bauxite Section:

Main Exports: a. RAW BAUXITE  
b. CALCINED BAUXITE: 1. ABRASIVE GRADE BAUXITE 2. REFRACTORY GRADE BAUXITE: (1) SHAFT KILN CALCINED BAUXITE (2) ROTATORY KILN CALCINED BAUXITE (3) ROUND KILN CALCINED BAUXITE

Minerals Section No. 1, Minerals

Section No. 2, Metals Section No. 1,

Metals Section No. 2, Building

Materials Section

General Manager: Mr. Zhang De-Rong

Deputy General Manager: Mr. Zhang Huai-

Shi, Mr. Dong Xue-Liang, Mr. Yan Wen-Jing

中國山西省五金礦產進出口公司成立於一九五七年，屬國營專業進出口企業。貿易方式包括：一般貿易、代理、獨家代理、合資經營、來圖、來樣、來料加工、補償貿易、定牌、定標生產等各種貿易方式。

經營範圍：金屬及非金屬礦產品、耐火材料、焦炭、陶瓷原料、絕緣材料、金屬製品、建築材料、鋼材、生鐵、有色金屬、水泥、鐵合金、貴稀金屬礦砂、原材料、鐵礦砂、小五金、石材、石刻品等。

中國山西省五金礦產進出口公司業務部介紹：

礬土部(主要出口商品：一、生礬土 二、熟礬土：1. 研磨級

礬土 2. 耐火級礬土 a. 豎爐礬土 b. 轉爐礬土 3. 倒焰窯礬

土)，礦產一部，礦產二部，五金一部，五金二部，建材部

總經理：張德榮 副總經理：張懷世 董學亮 閻文晶



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

EDITIONS	PERIOD	HONG KONG	MACAU & CHINA	OVERSEAS	
				*SURFACE WITH REGISTERED MAIL	AIR MAIL
ENGLISH & FRENCH	One year (12 issues)	HK\$250	HK\$280	US\$62	US\$77
				£54	£60
				FF390	FF460
CHINESE	Two years (24 issues)	HK\$450	HK\$500	US\$114	US\$143
				£97	£110
				FF730	FF860
CHINESE	One year (12 issues)	HK\$190	HK\$220	US\$55	US\$70
				£43	£50
				FF330	FF410
CHINESE	Two years (24 issues)	HK\$350	HK\$400	US\$102	US\$130
				£82	£95
				FF630	FF760

\*Including registration surcharge:  
US\$11 (£7, FF70) for 1 year, US\$22 (£14, FF140) for 2 years

HEAD OFFICE

HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS  
17/F., V. Heun Building, 138 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES:

AUSTRALIA

China Books  
2nd Floor, 4 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne 3000, Australia  
Gordon and Gutch Ltd.  
25-37 Huntingdale Road, Burwood, Victoria 3125, Australia

BELGIUM

Association Belgique-Chine  
Rue du Méridien 13, 1030 Brussels, Belgium  
Librairie Grande Muraille  
5 sis galene de la rue, de Ruysbroeck, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

CANADA

Chinese Canadian Newspapers Ltd.  
100 Dynamic Dr., Units 18-21, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1V5C4  
Chinese Cultural Centre  
50 East Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6A 3V6  
Periodica  
C.P. 444 Outremont, Que., Canada H2V 4R6

CHINA

China National Publications Import & Export Corporation  
P.O. Box 88, Beijing, China

FRANCE

China Travel Service (France) S.A.R.L.  
10 rue de Rome, 75008 Paris, France  
Librairie Le Phénix  
72 boulevard Sébastopol, 75003 Paris, France  
Librairie You Feng  
45 rue Monsieur le Prince, 75006 Paris, France

HOLLAND

Travel Clever  
Palmstraat 63-1015, HP Amsterdam, Holland  
Swets & Zeitlinger  
P.O. Box 830, 2160 SZ Lisse, Holland

HONG KONG

Joint Publishing Co.  
9 Queen Victoria Street, Central District, HK

ITALY

ItaChina Tourism Development  
Via Marconi 37, 20129 Milan, Italy

SOUTH KOREA

One II Corporation  
Daegu P.O. Box 76, Daegu, South Korea

SWEDEN

Asiatica  
Lavettvagen 15 3 Tr., S-172 47 Sundbyberg, Sweden  
Pagoda HB  
Brännkyrkagatan 52, c/o Ostfeld, S-117 22 Stockholm, Sweden

SWITZERLAND

Artou la Librairie du Voyageur  
18 rue de la Madeleine, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland  
Suisse Chine  
1 rue Schabu, CH-1202, Geneva, Switzerland

UNITED KINGDOM

China Travel Service (U.K.) Ltd.  
24 Cambridge Circus, London WC2H 8HD, U.K.

UNITED STATES

BT International Travel Inc.  
1545 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 407, Los Angeles, CA 90017, U.S.A.  
China Books & Periodicals Inc.  
2929 Twenty-Fourth Street, San Francisco, CA 94110, U.S.A.  
China Daily Distribution Corp.  
15 Mercer Street, Suite 401, New York, NY 10013, U.S.A.  
Leostours Inc.  
515 Grant Avenue G/F, San Francisco, CA 94108-2433, U.S.A.  
Eurasia Press  
168 State Street, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666-3516, U.S.A.  
EBSCO Industries Inc.  
P.O. Box 1943, Birmingham, AL 35201, U.S.A.  
Synergy Publishing Inc.  
15 Mercer Street, Suite 404, New York, NY 10013, U.S.A.  
Virginia Gatti  
5725 Allott Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91401, U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Please enter my subscription for:

- ☐ English edition ☐ 1 year (12 issues) ☐ Air mail  
☐ French edition ☐ 2 years (24 issues) ☐ Surface with registered mail  
☐ Chinese edition (H.K./Macau) ☐ Surface mail  
☐ Chinese edition (Overseas) ☐ Cheque enclosed (made payable to: HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS)  
☐ Please debit my credit card

SURNAME Mr/Ms/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_  
PLEASE PRINT

GIVEN NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

SUBSCRIBER NO. \_\_\_\_\_

☐ VISA ☐ MASTER ☐ AMEX ☐ DINERS



CARD NO. \_\_\_\_\_

EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

No. 134

ENQUIRY SERVICE

I am interested in the advertisement(s) appearing in CHINA TOURISM.  
Product(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Issue No. \_\_\_\_\_ Page No. \_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL REQUESTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NAME (Mr/Ms/Mrs): \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NATURE OF BUSINESS: \_\_\_\_\_

MAJOR PRODUCT LINE(S): \_\_\_\_\_

FAX: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEX: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

No. 134

OPINION POLL

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

My general impression of this issue of CHINA TOURISM:

☐ very good ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ not impressed

What do you think of

(a) the pictures? ☐ very good ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ not impressed

(b) the text? ☐ very good ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ not impressed

Which articles in this issue did you find the most interesting?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ (d) \_\_\_\_\_

Have you any suggestion to offer us which will help us to improve our magazine?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

No. 134

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINES





郵費由持牌人支付

如在本港投寄  
田須貼上郵票

香港中國旅遊出版社  
H.K. CHINA TOURISM PRESS  
17/F., V Heun Building  
138 Queen's Road Central  
HONG KONG

No.	No.
* 1	91 Eastern Zhejiang
2	92 Gansu Corridor Special
3	93 Southern Jiangsu
* 4	94 Sichuan's Shangshan
5	Mountains
* 6	95 Shanxi Special
* 7	96 Ningxia Special
* 8	* 97 Hainan Special
* 9	98 Taiwan Special
* 10	99 Western Hunan
* 11	100 China-wide Special
* 12	101 Grand Canal (I)
* 13	102 Grand Canal (II)
* 14	103 Western Hubei
15	104 Guizhou Special
16	105 Liaoning Special
17	106 Qinghai Special
18	107 Pearl River Delta
19	108 Yunnan's Hengduan
20	Range
21	109 China-wide Special
22	110 Sichuan Special
23	111 Wumeng Mountains
24	112 One Day in China
25	113 New Destinations Special
26	114 Heilongjiang Special
27	115 Southeast Gansu
28	116 Shanghai Special
29	117 Henan Special
30	118 Tibet Special
31	119 Southwestern Silk Road (I)
32	120 Southwestern Silk Road (II)
33	121 Border Crossings Special
34	122 Central/Southern Hebei
35	123 Jilin Special
36	124 Beijing Special
37	125 Jiangxi Special
38	126 Taiwan Straits Special
39	127 China-wide Special
40	128 Southern China
41	129 Southwestern Shandong
42	130 Qinghai's River Source
43	131 Xi'an and Central Shaanxi
44	132 Along the Route of the
45	Long March (I)
46	133 Along the Route of the
47	Long March (II)
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	
54	
55	
56	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	
62	
63	
64	
65	
66	
67	
68	
69	
70	
71	
72	
73	
74	
75	
76	
77	
78	
79	
80	
81	
82	
83	
84	
85	
86	
87	
88	
89	
90	



BOUND VOLUME	ENGLISH EDITION		
	VOL 8,9	VOL 10,11,12,13	VOL 14,15,16
UNIT PRICE (in HK\$)	90	100	130
HONG KONG (in HK\$)	110*	125*	155*
MACAU/CHINA (in HK\$)	110*	125*	155*
OTHERS (in US\$)	18*	18*	23*
* PRICE INCLUDES PACKING AND SURFACE POSTAGE WITH REGISTERED MAIL			

\* PRICE INCLUDES PACKING AND SURFACE POSTAGE WITH REGISTERED MAIL.

Please send me the CHINA TOURISM BOUND VOLUMES:

ENGLISH EDITION:

VOL 8 (49-54)	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOL 13 (79-84)	<input type="checkbox"/>
VOL 9 (55-60)	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOL 14 (85-90)	<input type="checkbox"/>
VOL 10 (61-66)	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOL 15 (91-96)	<input type="checkbox"/>
VOL 11 (67-72)	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOL 16 (97-102)	<input type="checkbox"/>
VOL 12 (73-78)	<input type="checkbox"/>		

NAME Mr/Ms/Mrs

ADDRESS

COUNTRY

☐ CHEQUE ENCLOSED☐ PLEASE DEBIT MY CREDIT CARD

Please tick one box:

☐ VISA☐ AMEX☐ MASTER

□ DINERS

CARD NO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

EXP. DATE | | / | |

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

No. 134

(\*out of stock)





# 遠東傢具

## Far Eastern Furnishings (H.K.) Ltd.



FURNITURE • ANTIQUES • OBJET D'ART

MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS • WHOLESALE • RETAIL

The Only Manufacturer in Hong Kong that applies the latest technology of COMPUTERIZED KILN-DRYER  
TRADITIONAL HAND-CRAFTED FURNITURE

An Elegance of To-day A Treasure of To-morrow

Every piece of furniture is made from the finest quality solid Teakwood,  
Rosewood and Blackwood, kiln-dried,  
hand carved and fitted, and finished to a silky touch  
that you may only find such work in this part of the world.

We also offer: • Coromandel Screens & Cabinets • Jade & Ivory Engraving • Cloisonne Jars and Vases  
• Lacquered & Inlaid Furniture • Hand-Embroidery Work • Hand-Painted Scrolls and Pictures  
and many more items from Peking, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Tientsin, Canton....

SHOWROOM Shop No. 38A Level #2  
New World Centre Shopping Mall  
Kowloon, Hong Kong  
Tel: 7212215-6

MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY Far Eastern Furnishings Building,  
91, Wai Yip Street, Kwun Tong,  
Kowloon, Hong Kong  
Tel: 758-7186 Fax: 751-6651  
Telex: 38826 HKFEF HX  
Cable: HKFEA FUR

Also Available at  
OKINAWA • TOKYO • HONOLULU  
LOS ANGELES • BALTIMORE  
WASHINGTON D.C.

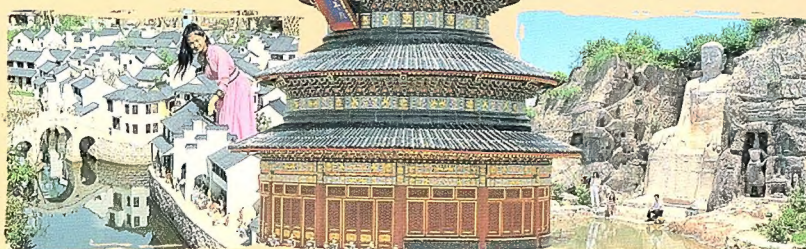
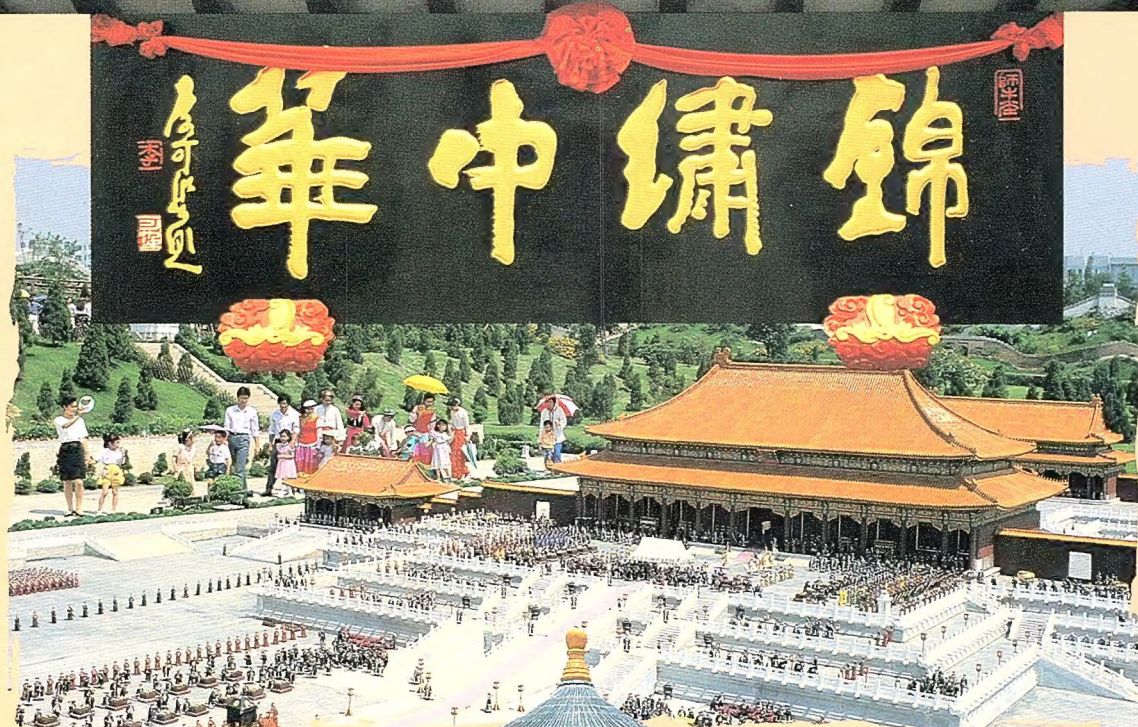


A GLIMPSE AT THE THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD CIVILIZATIONS OF CHINA

TRAVEL OVER THE MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS THROUGHOUT  
CHINA IN A SINGLE DAY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MINIATURE SCENERY PARK

"SPLENDID CHINA" SHENZHEN CHINA



**China Travel Service (Hong Kong) Ltd.**

General Agents for the business of "Splendid China"  
in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan as well as Overseas



**Shenzhen Splendid China Development Co. Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE: 78-83 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong. G.P.O. Box 6016 Fax: 8541383 Tel: 8533888 Cable: Travelbank Telex: 73344 HKCTS HX T/A Licence No. 350273

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (U.K.) LTD.**

24 Cambridge Circus, London WC2H 8HD, England  
Tel.: (01) 836-9911 Telex: 263492 UKCTS G  
Cable: UKCHITRAV London WC2 Fax: (01) 836-3121

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (FRANCE) S.A.R.L.**

10 Rue De Rome, 75008 Paris, France  
Tel.: (1) 45 22 92 72 Telex: 281455 F CTSFRAN  
Fax: (1) 45 22 92 79

**SINGA CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE PTE LTD.**

Ground Floor, SIA Building, 77 Robinson Road,  
Singapore 0106  
Tel.: 224-0550 Telex: RS 22261 Cable: SINGACHINA  
Fax: 224-5009

**PEOPLE'S PARK OFFICE:**

1 Park Road #03-39,  
People's Park Complex, Singapore 0105  
Tel: 535-2662 Fax: 535-7080

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (THAILAND) CO., LTD.**

460/2-3 Surawong Road, Bangkok 10500, Thailand  
Tel.: (2) 2332895, (2) 2343007 Telex: 84470 CTSTHAI TH  
Fax: (2) 2365511

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE INC.**

489 San Fernando St., Binondo, Manila, Philippines  
Tel.: 40-74-75, 40-78-53, 47-41-87  
Telex: 27254 CTSPHIL PH Cable: CHINATRAVL MANILA  
Fax: 40-78-34

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (CANADA) INC.**

P.O. Box 17, Main Floor, 999 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6C 2W2  
Tel.: (604) 684-8787 Telex: 04-54219 Fax: (604) 684-3321

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (AUST) PTY. LTD.**

G/F, 757-759 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000,  
Australia  
Tel.: (02) 211 2633 Telex: 73301 CTSSYD AA  
Fax: (02) 281 3595

**U.S. CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE INC.**

MAIN OFFICE:  
212 Sutter Street, 2nd Fl.,  
San Francisco, CA 94108 U.S.A.  
Phone: (415) 398-6627  
(800) 553-8764 (Calif.)  
(800) 332-2831 (Nationwide)  
Telex: 278233 USCTS UR Fax: (415) 398-6669

**LOS ANGELES BRANCH:**

223E, Garvey Ave., Suite 138, Monterey Park,  
CA 91754 U.S.A.  
Tel.: (818) 288-8222, (818) 288-8223  
Telex: 3723908 USCTS LA Fax: (818) 288-3464

**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (JAPAN) CO., LTD.**

Nihombashi-Settsu Bldg., 2-2-4, Nihombashi,  
Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan  
Tel: (03) 273-5512 Fax: (03) 273-2667  
Telex: 242-3968 CTSJPN J